

PERIODICAL DEPARTMENT

THE NATIONAL

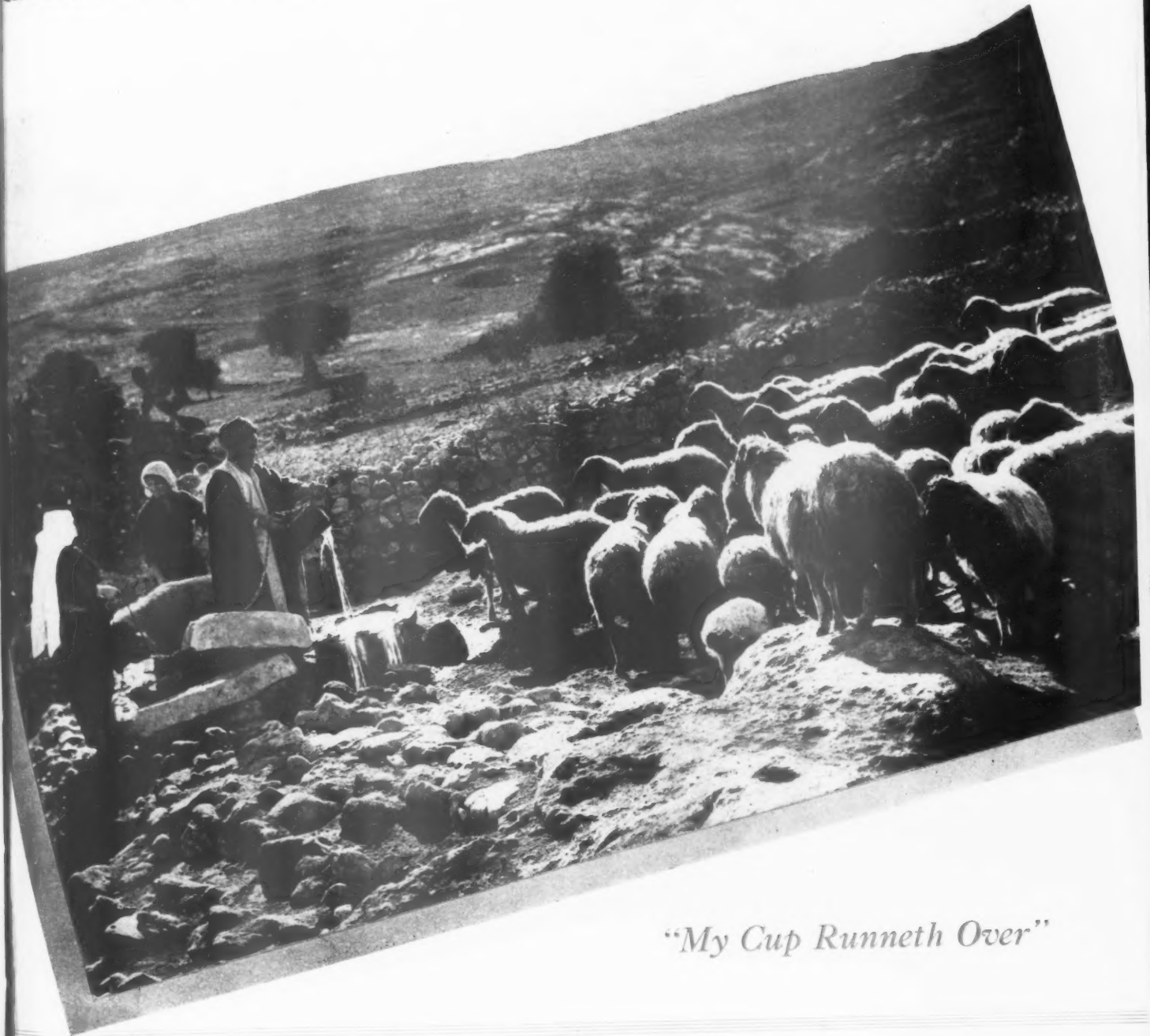
Wool Grower

VOLUME XXX

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NUMBER 12

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"My Cup Runneth Over"

Strong Price Basing Points

The greatest interest of every grower, regardless of where he sells, is in strong price basing or fixing points. Admittedly the **CENTRAL MARKETS** are the price fixing points. If this were not true, country sales would not so closely follow the markets up and down. If the **CENTRAL MARKETS** are weakened, growers will lose more in one year than they can gain in ten by selling at home. Their actual interest in **CENTRAL MARKETS** is a great deal more than the interest of the owners of those markets.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, South Dakota, Texas, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members in the United States and Canada \$1.50 per year; foreign, \$2.00 per year.

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Wool Affairs at the Close of 1940

AT THE close of 1940 American agriculture and industry have reached a more comfortable position. This, it must be recognized, is, in large part, the result of governmental spending and distribution of borrowed money. How far that process can continue or what will be its final outcome—all that has been lost sight of since the war came to the United States.

True, we have not even agreed to send our men outside the United States. Our leaders, and our politicians, all say we must give England all possible aid "short of war." But those three words are only a temporary phrase, if the stage arrives in which American manpower is essential to the overthrow of the dictators and totalitarians.

The 15-billion-dollar defense program now getting under way is stimulating manufacturing and increasing employment and wages. A larger demand for agricultural products is certain, which, under normal conditions, or absence of controls, would raise prices. With a higher wage level, the cost of defense equipment and industrial products for civilian use must rise. Then market prices must be allowed some advance. In the case of manufacturing corporations, the possibility of large profits can and will be controlled through taxation. What may be done with prices of livestock and agricultural products is yet far from clear.

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard and Defense Commissioner Chester Davis, so far, appear to accept the Wallace policy that agricultural prices in general have been too low and, under war conditions, should be allowed to advance until farmers can produce at a profit. Again we do not know what will be recognized as a profitable farm price level, or how that level may be varied following a rise in farm costs.

In the case of wool the policy seems to have begun to take shape, though no one can now forecast the price of the 1941 domestic clip. The agreement with the British government providing for storage in the United States of 250 million pounds of Australian wool had not been signed in London on December 7. None of the wool that will come under that plan, when effective, has left Australia. Even though that reserve supply should reach this country early in 1941, there cannot then be any serious shortage that would call for drawing upon the reserves.

Of course, when the time does come to let the reserve wools go to American manufacturers our government will need to buy them from Great Britain and set a price which the manufacturer must pay. If that price should be \$1.10

per clean pound for 64's, it would, of course, mean that similar domestic wools could be no higher. So the price of domestic wool will sometime be set by governmental action.

If, as seems likely, the reserves should not be drawn out for many months, the government has another handle with which wool prices can be controlled. This is the permitting of the use of foreign wool in goods manufactured on government contracts. The contracts to be awarded on December 10 should show what policy the War Department will follow on this.

The law requires that domestic materials shall be given preference in government buying unless the cost is unreasonable. A Treasury regulation, which can be changed without consulting Congress, says that the cost of domestic articles is unreasonably high only when it amounts to 25 per cent above cost of foreign articles. Under the Defense Commission's announcements of November 6 and 20 that percentage was reduced.

While domestic wool had to be used exclusively in government orders, fine wools went to \$1.05, clean, at Boston, and crossbreds to 90 cents. But without any relation to the wool reserve agreement, Australian wools have been coming to Boston steadily and sold at 95 cents. South America has no wool outlet, except to the United States, and has been shipping crossbred wools to be sold at 80 cents, duty paid. These cheaper imports may now be used for government business and are available to mills for civilian goods.

So long as these imports are offered at present prices, and so long as they can be used on government orders, the price of domestic wool cannot advance materially. It might do so if South America and the British government advanced their prices. The South American prices are on a competitive basis, but with the United States as the only buyer. Great Britain could put Australian wools up before or through selling from the stored stock pile. But at the 95-cent level she is getting the government order market for her wools and much desired American exchange.

Until some of these abnormal price factors are changed, the price to the American grower cannot seriously change. On the other hand, no reasons are now foreseeable, why the market should go down. Something may change before shearing time. However, unless prices on foreign wools advance, our government, through goods contracts and pricing reserves, has domestic prices under its control.

F. R. M.

Exemption of Farm Trucks From Compliance With Federal Law

THE Interstate Commerce Commission recently issued a set of regulations governing the operation of trucks in interstate commerce. While the general regulations on compliance with the law require the observance of numerous rules pertaining to hours of service by drivers, etc., farm vehicles operated solely in the interests of their owners were largely exempted.

The term "farm vehicles or trucks" is defined by the Commission to mean any motor vehicle controlled and operated by any farmer and used in transportation of his agricultural commodities and products thereof, or in the transportation of supplies to his farm.

Drivers of farm trucks will not be required to undergo medical examinations, and the minimum age requirement, which is 21 years for all other carriers, was reduced to 18 for drivers of farm trucks not weighing more than 10,000 pounds including load.

Farm trucks are exempted from the rule prohibiting transportation of passengers. The general rule provides that no carrier shall transport any person, other than an employee of the motor carrier, upon any motor vehicle not designed or adapted and used for the transportation of passengers, except that the rule shall not be construed to prohibit the carrying of any person in case of an accident or other emergency.

Drivers of farm trucks are not required to maintain driver's daily log, although other private carriers must do so.

All private carriers, including operators of farm trucks, are exempted from that part of the regulation which requires written report of accidents to be submitted to the Commission; they are also exempted from the rules which require written report of instances in which drivers work longer hours than are permitted under the rules.

Drivers of farm trucks are also exempted from the so-called "on duty" rule, which provides that a driver shall not remain on duty for a total of more

than 60 hours in any week. However, the driving time of a farm truck driver is limited to not more than 50 hours per week.

Wool Committee Meets

THE special committee appointed by President Wardlaw at the August meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association to take care of wool promotion affairs, held sessions at the Association offices in Salt Lake City on November 25.

R. C. Rich, chairman of the committee, J. B. Wilson (Wyoming), W. P. Wing (California), Mrs. Robert Naylor (Idaho), president of the Women's Auxiliary, and Secretary Marshall were present. Roger Gillis (Texas), the other member of the committee, was unable to attend.

It was decided by the committee that its next meeting would be held January 20, 1941, at 2 P.M., at the Hotel Davenport, in Spokane, at which time representatives of the wool trade and of the state associations will be invited to sit with the committee in order that a thorough canvass of the handling of collections in 1941 may be made.

Arrangements were also made for obtaining the assistance of F. Eugene Ackerman of New York to cooperate with clothing and garment manufacturers and retail interests in working out with the Federal Trade Commission a complete understanding of, and compliance with, the Wool Products Labeling Act.

Sheepmen's Calendar

CONVENTIONS

American National Live Stock Association, Ft. Worth, Texas: January 7-9, 1941
Utah Wool Growers, Salt Lake City: January 9-10
Idaho Wool Growers Association, Pocatello: January 12-14
Montana Wool Growers Association, Great Falls: January 16-18
Washington Wool Growers Association, Spokane: January 20
National Wool Growers Association, Spokane, Wash.: January 21-23
New Mexico Wool Growers Association, Albuquerque: February 6-7

SHOWS

National Western Stock Show, Denver: January 11-18, 1941

135 Pounds of Wool Per Soldier

THE weight of grease wool required for a man in military service, according to unofficial statements from the Quartermaster Corps, is 135 pounds. This, apparently, was computed on the basis of domestic wool which, ordinarily, is used exclusively in government contracts.

The regular clothing equipment in use, or in reserve, for each man includes complete uniforms (blouse and pants), 1 overcoat, 5 blankets, underwear, socks, shirts, hat, etc. Other items such as leggings and saddle blankets go to make the total requirement per man up to 135 pounds of domestic grease wool.

While there has been no published statement of the number of men it is expected to have in service under the defense program, there is no doubt that the War Department's plans for equipment and training quarters are on 4,000,000 men. Such a force would require 540 million pounds of grease wool, which amount is slightly larger than this country's annual production of shorn and pulled wool.

The contracts for military clothing awarded this year from June to October called for a total of 160 million pounds of grease wool. These orders probably do not require expenditure of all of the 100 million dollars that was appropriated in June for clothing and equipage. On November 20 bids were called for, covering "5,750,000 yards of 18-ounce serge; 2,000,000 yards of 30-ounce Melton; 2,100,000 yards of shirting flannel; 2,225,000 yards of 20-ounce green suiting for Civilian Conservation Corps and 1,100,000 yards of 30-ounce Melton Spruce green, also for the Civilian Conservation Corps."

It was announced that no deliveries on this group of contracts would be required before March, 1941, and they could be extended to August 1. These contracts cover all the woollen materials that are to be ordered before June 30, 1941. Undoubtedly, there will be further orders under the expected additional appropriations. However, there is no probability that all clothing equip-

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ment for four million men can be delivered, or will be needed during 1941.

Under the recent ruling of the War Department, imported wools may now be used in filling government contracts for woolen goods. It is still necessary, though, to use domestic wool unless its cost would be materially higher than that of the foreign wool. The first bids following the permission to bid on part or all foreign wool showed that the difference in cost was very small. Just how the new ruling will operate should be known when awards are made on bids called for on November 20.

As the announcement of the Defense Commission made on that date shows,

the new domestic clip will be available in time for use in manufacturing goods to deliver on recent contracts.

Imports from South America are on the increase and their arrival should defer the time at which the Australian reserves will be needed. It still appears that in case these reserves shall be put into use, the price at which they are obtainable by the mills will set the domestic market for the time.

Looking at the facts of prospective early supplies from stocks and uncontrolled imports, it is apparent that there will be no real need for releasing wool from the Australian stock pile in advance of the time of shearing and marketing the domestic clip.

However, some of this is suitable only for carpet making, and cannot be classed as apparel wool. The production of apparel wool in these two countries is probably about the same as in the United States, 454 million pounds.

So that after all, the 160 million pounds already included in government orders and the future orders for the defense program do not loom so large in comparison with almost one billion pounds available from growers in the United States and South America.

But that is not all. Our government has been very cautious and farsighted in anticipating national wool requirements, and has arranged for further supplies to be available in the event that unexpectedly large war requirements should ever threaten a wool shortage.

The Facts About Wool Supplies

IN RECENT weeks a great many people have expressed concern over our country's supply of wool to meet the defense program and civilian needs.

Some of the press statements that have appeared were rather alarming. In fact there has been no little hysteria in the misinformation that has been given out. A part of this erroneous material appears to have come from interests wishing to prepare the public for very high prices for woolen goods, prices which can by no means be justified in the light of the facts on the wool supply.

The effect upon the wool market of the buying of woolen goods by the War Department has been seriously exaggerated. For all the contracts for woolen materials awarded up to the end of October of this year, there will be required 160 million pounds of wool "in the grease."

The 1940 production of wool in the United States, according to government reports, is 454 million pounds. In addition, imports of "apparel wool" (suitable for clothing purposes), from January to September last, amounted to 133 million pounds.

In the first nine months of 1940, all woolen mills of the United States used, in the production of clothing, including blankets, etc., 413 million pounds of wool, also figured on the grease basis. And this mill consump-

tion included large weights used for the filling of orders by the War Department.

So, if we take the American wool crop for this year, and add the imports for nine months, there would have remained at the end of September 154 million pounds. But the Bureau of the Census reported that on September 28 manufacturers of wool and wool dealers had on hand 272 million pounds of wool. The additional stocks were of domestic and imported wools carried over in dealer or mill lofts.

Then, during the last week of October, American imports of apparel wool exceeded 3 million pounds, a yearly rate of 156 million pounds. These recent imports now come largely from South America and South Africa.

South American wools formerly were exported chiefly to Continental Europe and Great Britain. The Continent can no longer import wool, and Great Britain has taken under control the entire clips of South Africa, New Zealand and Australia. The growers of South America must now find their principal, or exclusive, market in the United States. Shearing begins there in September, and our imports from Argentina and Uruguay will be many times greater in the winter months than in September.

Argentina and Uruguay together produce 615 million pounds per year.

Australian Imports

A standing reserve supply in the United States of 250 million pounds of Australian wool was recently ensured through an agreement between the governments of Great Britain and the United States. Although it now seems improbable that any of this wool will actually be needed, its being on hand in this country makes it certain that no acute wool shortage can develop.

On November 20, the following statement was issued by the National Defense Advisory Commission:

This action has been taken in accordance with the general policy of the Defense Commission to see that clothing and blankets for the army in training are available when needed and to assure ample supplies of woolen and worsted goods at reasonable prices to the civilian population; to protect the American wool growers' market for the domestic clip and further to assure all elements in the industry, including labor, full opportunity to benefit from the increased business derived from the defense program.

It was pointed out by the Office of the Coordinator of National Defense Purchases that from the standpoint of the trade there are several reassuring elements in the present situation. * * *

Furthermore, the recent relaxation of the law requiring exclusive use of domestic wool in Army goods has relieved the fear of a severe shortage of wool suitable for military purposes.

It also should be remembered that future requirements of the Army for woolen goods

are expected to be much smaller than the current buying program. In the present situation it was necessary to provide complete initial equipment as well as subsistence and reserve stocks for the entire Army in training, while in the future it will be necessary to provide only for replacement of articles as they wear out.

It is the opinion of Defense Commission officials, based on analyses of existing capacity and operations, that the woolen industry can absorb the military purchase program with slight inconvenience to civilian buyers and that prevailing rumors of a tight situation in the industry are exaggerated. In support of this conclusion it is pointed out that to date less than half of the industry has even bid on government business.

In cooperation with other governmental agencies the Defense Commission is continuing to study closely the question of assuring adequate supplies of raw wool for both military and civilian requirements. It is known that ample supplies of wool from this year's clip are available in the Southern Hemisphere and that buying for export to the United States is active. From present indications sufficient wool for all normal operations will be available as needed, but in the event of any serious difficulties in obtaining such supplies at reasonable prices the Commission will not hesitate to take such action as may seem necessary.

Wool Prices

The action of the government in creating a wool reserve and controlling the price at which such wools will come into the market makes it certain that no extremely high prices will be permitted.

On November 9, French combing wools at Boston were quoted at \$1.04 per scoured pound. This means approximately 32 cents for the class of fine wools most largely grown in western states. In October, 1939, this grade of wool was higher than at present.

The average farm price of all grades of wool from 1920 to 1929 was 33.6 cents. So the grower's share of what the consuming public pays for woolen goods still is very moderate, and especially so in the light of recent advances in the cost of production. About 10 pounds of grease wool is used in making the cloth for a man's suit.

President Wardlaw Concerned Over Use of Foreign Wools in Army Clothing

FOLLOWING the announcement by the War Department that the Quartermaster General would be permitted to buy clothing and blankets made from imported wools owing to the shortage in domestic supplies, President Wardlaw of the National Wool Growers Association, issued a statement to the press indicating his concern over such action.

Terming the action of the War Department "a mistake," he said that such purchasing of Army wool supplies from imported accumulation is "going to hurt the wool men." In support of his opinion, President Wardlaw cited the fact that the spring domestic clip would be coming in within three or four months and should furnish adequate supply to draw from.

P. C. A.'s Repay Government Capital

RETURN of \$1,500,000 of its capital to the federal treasury was announced November 8 by the Production Credit Corporation of Spokane, a unit of the Farm Credit Administration.

The return was in response to a general recall of a portion of the capital originally subscribed by the government in many partly or wholly owned government corporations, including units of the Farm Credit Administration.

Repayment of the capital by the Production Credit Corporation affected 28 of the 30 local production credit associations throughout the four Pacific Northwest states. They were called upon to return portions of the capital originally subscribed by the corporation. The recall of capital from individual associations ranged from \$5,000 to \$200,000. Largest withdrawals were from statewide production credit associations financing large-scale range livestock operations.

The associations were in a position to return capital, it is reported, because since they were organized, most of them in 1933, they have built up \$1,921,895 in stock investment by their members, and an additional \$1,813,263 of earned surplus and reserves. Members are farmer-borrowers, who purchase stock in the associations at the time they obtain their loans.

In addition to this capital, however, the associations will continue to have the use of \$4,779,623 of capital supplied by the corporation—the amount of the corporation's original investment which remains following the present call.

Hearings on Creation of Royal Gorge Park in Colorado

OPPPOSITION to the creation of a Royal Gorge Park near Canon City, Colorado, unless their grazing rights are protected, was registered by stockmen in a special hearing conducted by a committee of United States senators in Canon City, November 8, 9, and 10. The senators in charge of the hearing included Messrs. Adams and Johnson of Colorado and Gurney of South Dakota.

The area proposed to be set aside as a national park covers 73,240 acres, or almost 8 per cent of the entire area of Fremont County. Living within that area are 80 ranchers or farmers who own improvements on 26,880 acres of deeded land and from 4,000 to 5,000 head of cattle. Also within the proposed park area are 42,160 acres of Taylor Grazing Act lands, and 4,200 acres of state land leased for grazing and other purposes.

While several stockmen from Fremont County testified at the hearings, the principal witness on behalf of the livestock interests was B. F. Davis, secretary of the Colorado Stockgrowers and Feeders Association. Regional Grazier Charles F. Moore of the Grazing Service, at Grand Junction, Colorado, also testified as to the amount of grazing land that would be affected by the creation of the new park.

Ordering Livestock Cars

THE Interstate Commerce Commission has recently employed a committee to study practices in connection with the ordering and furnishing of freight cars. Apparently some officials have the notion that there should be stricter limitations upon the options permitted under present rules in connection with the substitution of 40-foot cars for 36-foot cars and the furnishing of two single deck cars in place of one double.

In this connection the following letter was recently addressed to the Commission by J. G. Bruce, chief of transportation of the Public Utilities Commission of Idaho:

The Idaho Commission believes that this is not the time to rearrange the method of ordering cars and that the recommendations made by the Commission's Committee would not only work a hardship on livestock and grain producers, but would undoubtedly handicap the railroads. Livestock movement, as you know, could be termed a seasonal traffic. It is heavy during the late fall months, with a steady movement throughout the winter from the feed points and with practically no movement from the ranges during the winter, spring, and a part of the summer. Any arrangement which would cause selective car ordering would create a need for new equipment.

Our shippers in Idaho order a great many double deck cars for the movement of sheep and hogs. We have a two-direction movement: east during the late spring and early summer months, and both east and west during the feed season. Idaho imports approximately one-half million sheep and some cattle to consume our extra feed. We secure these animals from Washington and Oregon in the majority of instances, and they move after weaning. As soon as these lambs acquire a sufficient weight, they are shipped to various markets, principally eastward. We have another feed season which occurs during the fall months. At that time, the movement may be from Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Washington, or Oregon. These animals are imported into the state to consume our hay crop which we produce in excess of our ordinary needs, and we feed these animals bean straw, alfalfa straw, corn, beet pulp, ensilage, etc., and thereby market our hay and surplus feed, by increasing the weight of the animal and its quality. Idaho is isolated insofar as the sale of hay in interstate commerce is concerned. This is occasioned by the fact that we are quarantined by surrounding states because

of an alfalfa weevil infestation. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary not only for our well-being, but for the well-being of the surrounding states whom we purchase these animals from that our feeding industry be continued with no physical transportation handicap. Livestock prices have been low for years, and our industry is not in a healthy financial condition. In fact, it is mortgaged to the very limit. We earnestly hope that the Commission will not issue show-cause orders forcing the railroads to accept the new requirements for the ordering of livestock cars as recommended by the Commission's Committee.

Grain cars are ordered in the majority of cases under 36-foot dimension car minimum. This minimum is sixty thousand pounds. Flour loading is ordered under the same circumstances by the small mills who have been able to survive in our state. A 36-foot car minimum for movement of grain products carries a minimum of forty thousand pounds. Any changes which the Commission may make which would create the 40-foot car as a basis for such orders in the future would seriously impair the ability of small mills to fill their orders. The only trade which these small mills have in the majority of instances is a small buyer. Chain store buyers could handle the larger minima, but the few remaining independent retailers and jobbers would be forced to invest in their stocks of grain products more money than they could afford, and the recommendations of the Commission might divert the few remaining orders which the small miller has to the great grain milling companies. Furthermore, farmers who are shipping grain under the present minima in many instances would be forced to acquire additional tonnage before they could consign or ship a carload of grain. This happens right now. For the reasons stated above, it is the hope of this Commission that the old method of ordering cars for grain and grain products will not be amended.

The changes suggested by the Commission's Committee might easily cause additional empty car movement and thereby cause considerable added expense to the carriers serving this state. We very respectfully recommend to the Commission that the Commission's Committee's findings be held in abeyance pending the time when conditions are not so chaotic. National defense and the movement of tonnage in that great endeavor will tax the railroads' supply of equipment to some extent, and that is an added reason why the present rules affecting car ordering and practices should not be amended.

Life of Senate Wool Committee Extended

SENATE Resolution 160 under which the special committee was authorized to investigate the production, transportation and marketing of wool has been extended by the Senate and "continued in full force and effect during the Seventy-seventh Congress."

Under this resolution which was agreed to on July 10, 1935, the special committee of five, with Senator Adams of Colorado as chairman, conducted a study of wool marketing practices and held hearings on the results of its investigation in the spring of 1938, but has not yet issued its report. The extension of the life of that resolution permits the committee to make its report any time before January, 1943.

Wool Growers in the Defense Program

CHESTER C. DAVIS, member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and Commissioner in charge of the Agricultural Division of the National Defense Advisory Commission, in an address on agriculture and the defense program which was broadcasted on October 17, this year, included the following statement:*

Among other matters with which the Agricultural Division has been concerned, one example of genuine cooperation by the wool producers may be of interest. The tremendous wool requirements of the military services made it necessary to acquire a strategic reserve. The British government has agreed to store in this country 250 million pounds of Australian wool. These stocks will be used only in an emergency when there is a shortage of domestic wool or normal imports are shut off. During the development of this plan the Defense Commission was in constant touch with representatives of wool growers. While they were naturally concerned with the possible adverse effect of this plan upon their industry, they were also concerned with how best to serve the program of national defense. Their suggestions were valuable, and a plan emerged which will meet the requirements of national defense and at the same time protect the essential interests of civilian consumers and the growers.

*Reprinted from the Federal Reserve Bulletin, November, 1940.

Spokane, Washington:

January 21, 22 and 23, 1941

*Time and Place of the 76th Annual Convention of the
National Wool Growers Association*

MR. A. WOOL GROWER: Are you going to the National Convention in Spokane this year?

MR. B. WOOL GROWER: Don't know. Don't believe I can afford the time or money.

MR. A.: Ah, shucks, I don't believe you're any worse off than I am. Anyway, I've got a different slant on it. The way I look at it now is that going to the convention is a real part of the year's operations; just as necessary for me to be there as out at the sheds during lambing.

MR. B.: How's that?

MR. A.: Well, it's more or less like voting at elections. We had it dinged into us plenty this fall "to vote any way you like, but vote; that's the best way to keep Democracy alive." Our wool growers' organization is just about as democratic a body as they make 'em. Every sheepman, no matter how small his outfit is or how big, can be a member, can go to his conventions, state and national, and have his say as to what he thinks the sheepmen, all organized, should stand for, so far as state and national affairs concern the sheep industry.

MR. B.: Well, I pay my dues and sorta leave it up to the officers to do the rest.

MR. A.: I guess that's all right sometimes, but now it seems to me the officers need to know just how the growers themselves feel about things. They want to know they have our support, and I guess they

(Continued on page 10)



*Night View of the Davenport Hotel (520 Rooms)
Single Rooms without bath, \$2; with bath, \$3 and up.
Double Rooms without bath, \$3; with bath, \$5 and up.*



*Coeur d'Alene Hotel (160 Rooms)
Rooms for either one or two persons, without bath,
\$1.25 and up; with bath \$2 and up.*

CONVENTION DETAILS

Shown on these two pages are three of the leading hotels at Spokane, Washington, with their room rates. There is also the Desert Hotel, with single rooms without bath, at \$1.50; with bath, \$2.50; and double rooms without bath, \$2; and with bath, \$3.50 and up.

Railroad rates and details on the convention program and entertainment will be printed in the January issue of the Wool Grower.

Plans are being made for a trip to the Grand Coulee Dam, shown below, for those who care to take it, the day following the close of the regular convention. More about this also in the January Wool Grower.



Spokane Hotel (215 Rooms)

Single Rooms without bath, \$1.50; with bath, \$2 and up.
Double Rooms without bath, \$2.50; with bath, \$3 and up.



A drive to the Grand Coulee Dam is now being planned for those attending the National Convention in Spokane. If arrangements are completed, it will take place the day following the close of the convention, that is, on January 24.

(Continued from page 8)

wouldn't mind a little advice from us either. It's our organization. We've got to tell them what we want done. There's a lot for all of us to worry about now, too. There's this Australian wool that's going to be stored here. We've got to do something about advertising wool—

MR. B.: You're right there. I used to laugh when I read where they're making wool out of bananas and milk and soya beans, but I guess it's no laughing matter, after all. And my wife says they make rayon goods now that look just like wool.

MR. A.: This man Ackerman from New York has the low down on all this textile business and I've heard he's going to talk at the Spokane convention. This wool fund we're contributing to, you know, the five-cents per bag? I guess they'll have some sort of a report to make on that, probably discuss some kind of a plan for its use.

MR. B.: And I guess there'll be some kind of a report on this new lamb promotion work the National's doing. I'm kinda interested in that.

MR. A.: Well, when you come to figure them all up, there's a lot of important things coming up. I'd like to hear more about these wool auctions. A good many of the fellas I've talked with that sold through the auctions this year think they're all right, but I want to know more about them.

MR. B.: Who're they going to have talk on that?

MR. A.: I don't know, but they'll surely have someone. They always cover the ground pretty thoroughly in the program. I usually get a lot of good information out of it, but I'll have to confess I have a right good time at the convention; perhaps, I

wouldn't go otherwise. I always like to meet the men from the different parts of the country, hear how they're doing down in Texas or over in Colorado and Wyoming. Then, too, my wife likes to go. Ever since they started the Women's Auxiliary, they always have a lot of social affairs for the women. Why don't you make up your mind to go to Spokane this year; I'll guarantee you a good time.

MR. B.: Guess, maybe, I will.

Notes From a Shepherd's Diary

MOVED camp on the third of November. It began storming about noon. Had to night-herd my sheep to hold them on the bed ground. It stormed a part of the following day—November 4. The snow was eight inches deep on a level. The sheep did not get anything to eat that day, everything covered up. Had to stay up that night.

On the fifth, the sheep got nothing to eat but a little sagebrush. The morning of the sixth, they were sure ganted up and ready for a race, and believe me, we had it before nightfall.

Left camp the sixth. They waded snow until eleven o'clock. Then they all spread out nicely, and were feeding. I was two miles south of my camp, and was sitting on top of a hill, about a quarter of a mile away from the sheep. I saw a big bunch of antelope coming; they were strung out one behind the other, coming at a lope, just as you have seen sheep do. I counted 180 head of them. I did not think they would bother my sheep, until it happened.

You see, the sheep were feeding south, and the antelope were going northwest. When the tail end of the antelope got to the west end of my sheep, the sheep saw them, and, say, they just turned like a flash, and after those antelope they went! And single file, one behind another!

About then, I got busy and started running and sending my dog. The dog went about a mile, and he could not see the lead, so he came back. He

couldn't do a thing with them. I ran till I was all in. That was not very far, with eight inches of snow, and my overshoes weighting me down.

I got on top of a hill and just sat down, and say, that was the damndest sight I ever saw. I could see antelope and sheep strung out in one string for five miles, and still going.

When I got rested up a little and got my wind back, I took the trail then. I had good walking. The trail was not over fourteen inches wide, but I'll bet it will show for years to come. I caught up with the sheep about six miles from where they started. They were all spread out, feeding as though nothing had happened. I rounded them up, and counted the markers. I was out five black markers, and two lambs, and one ewe that had shed her wool.

Well, there I was, miles from camp, and it was almost sundown. And so I started to camp with what I had. Got into camp two hours after dark, so damn tired I staggered like a drunk.

On November 7, I herded back down across the trail to see if I could find the rest of my sheep. I looked all day, and never found one. Well, I didn't get to camp until after dark that night, and I was completely exhausted.

On November 8, I thought to myself, to hell with the sheep. I will wait until the camp tender comes, and he can hunt the rest of them. So I herded east, and was about a mile from camp, on top of a hill, when I heard a sheep blat. I looked off west about half a mile, and here came about 30 head of antelope with my five black markers, two lambs, and the wool-slipped ewe with about ten more sheep. They passed by within a hundred yards of my sheep wagon, and came on to within fifty yards of the main bunch of sheep, and those damn stray sheep came running on into the herd, blatting like they were glad to get back. The antelope went on their way.

How would you like to have six days like that?

Ben Johnson, Lysite, Wyo.

(Note: At the time this series of astonishing events occurred, Ben Johnson was herding sheep for the Bighorn Sheep Company, on the divide between Muskrat and the old 71 Ed Merriam place, in central Wyoming.)

Oregon Lands Leased Under Pierce Act

APPROXIMATELY 125,000 acres of tax-delinquent grazing land has been leased by the United States government under the provisions of the Pierce Act of 1938 from Lake County, Oregon, to be incorporated into the conservation program of the Grazing Service in the Basin Grazing District in south-central Oregon, according to a statement made in the Grazing Bulletin for September, 1940.

The statement continues:

This lease-agreement is the first of its kind under the Pierce Act. Negotiations are now under way covering a 750,000-acre state land lease in Oregon.

Lands leased under the Pierce Act will be administered under the rules governing the administration of grazing districts under the Taylor Grazing Act. Stockmen will pay to the government the established grazing fee of five cents per animal unit month. The United States Treasury will, in turn, reimburse the lessor his proportionate share of the fees collected, determined by the ratio that his lands bear to the total acreage of public lands in the grazing districts.

In this way, the lessor will receive an income from the land and the land itself will benefit through federal protection and orderly use made possible by the Taylor Grazing Act.

Approximately 20,000,000 acres of state, county, and privately owned grazing land in 54 federal grazing districts are subject to the provisions of the Pierce Act.

Colorado Soil Erosion Act In Test Case

THE following editorial is based on a suit arising out of alleged failure on the part of a farmer to abide by soil conservation rules in Colorado. It is taken from the November 15th issue of Western Farm Life, published at Denver, Colorado:

One day recently, as ranchers, farmers and extension officials from 15 soil erosion districts in Colorado, were meeting in Denver to plot their future progress, a suit was filed in the district court of Kit Carson County which may determine whether their plans are all for naught.

The legal action was instituted by the Smoky Hill soil erosion district against Edward Zorn, a movie theatre operator of Rankelma, Nebraska, who owns a section of land southeast of Burlington, Colorado.

Zorn is said to have purchased the land last April, not knowing that the board of supervisors of the soil erosion district had ruled against plowing the land. When he started to break some of the ground, preparatory to planting a crop, he was ordered by district officials to stop. In September, Zorn employed L. A. Lallemand to disc some of the land. District officials had Lallemand arrested, and in due time the supervisors filed an injunction suit against Zorn.

The court battle that may materialize is not to determine whether the soil erosion district program is good or bad, but rather to determine the constitutionality of the law. Here is a question of personal rights in conflict with powers designated to the district board.

Under the Colorado Soil Erosion Act of 1935, each soil conservation district is empowered "to establish and promulgate uniform rules and regulations for the care, operation and treatment of land for the prevention of erosion." The complaint filed against Zorn states that in the Smoky Hill district, the board of supervisors ruled that:

"No additional sod land or land designated by the county agricultural conservation program committee as restoration land shall be broken up or returned to crop production, except after careful consideration and approval of the district board of supervisors."

Zorn has claimed that his land is assessed and taxed as agricultural land, and insists that as owner of farm land, he has a right as an American citizen, to farm that land. The injunction suit could make possible a test, not only of the constitutionality of the 1935 Soil Erosion Act, but of the power of the legislature to delegate law-making power to any district board.

It would seem that these points should be determined as quickly as possible. If the erosion district control law will not "hold water," when contested legally, then the sooner this is known the better. It is impractical for soil erosion districts to plan their future work, if it may be nullified at any time in the near future. Furthermore, within the next two months, the state legislature will be convened and if the 1935 law must be changed or another act substituted, then it should be brought up for consideration when the general assembly is in session.

Institute Changes Name

THE Institute of American Meat Packers voted to change its name to "American Meat Institute" at its thirty-fifth annual convention.

The resolution suggesting the change in name is, in part, as follows:

We feel that at the present time the name "American Meat Institute" would be a much better all-around expression of the Institute activities, and would mean more in the advertising to the housewife and the general public than to retain the present name of the Institute.

As a matter of fact, the word "packer" as regards the activity of the Institute is no longer strictly descriptive. We have gone a long way beyond the days of packing pork or barrel pork, and the significance of the word "packing" or "packer" as employed in that respect.

Meat Advertising Program In Full Swing

AS the national advertising and sales campaign of the American Meat Institute enters its third month, colorful and dramatic newspaper and magazine advertisements, sales generating store advertising material, and a wealth of newspaper publicity are driving home to America's 130 million consumers the many interesting facts about meat and its place in the diet.

The campaign is showing America's millions of consumers why they should include more meat in the daily diet. The average American consumer, according to preliminary research, eats meat because he likes it but thinks little of how necessary are the important proteins and the wealth of vitamins contained in meat to build and maintain good health. Many foods have been made popular during recent years because the food manufacturers and processors have listed and publicized the value which each of these foods contributed to the average consumer diet. Through this advertising, people have become vitamin conscious and have become accustomed to think of food in terms of what it contains from a health standpoint.

Unfortunately, for the livestock and meat industry, meat has not been one of the foods commonly thought of as essential. It is true that every pound of meat produced is sold and consumed, but the popularity of meat has been largely dependent on its tastiness and appetite appeal rather than on its high food value. The advertising campaign of the meat packing industry will show definitely, attractively, and pointedly

why consumers should buy meat for more reasons than just because they like it.

Unusual and interesting facts about meat appear in each and every advertisement of the program. For instance, whether a man pushes a pencil in an office or a wheelbarrow on a construction gang, he needs plenty of protein. In fact, an office worker needs just as much protein as a laborer, provided the two men are of equal size.

In a newspaper advertisement bearing the Seal of Acceptance of the American Medical Association's Council on Foods, it is pointed out that the need for protein is governed by body weight rather than by type of occupation. It is shown, therefore, that regardless of occupation every person needs a liberal amount of meat in his diet because meat proteins contain all of the essential amino acids from which body tissues are built.

The health story of meat—the value of its vitamins, proteins, and minerals—is being told in great detail, but the message doesn't end there. Of particular interest to livestock producers is the fact that housewives are being told how they and their families can enjoy meat oftener.

One reason why more people do not eat meat oftener is that meat purchases by a large number of families are limited to a few cuts which represent but a small portion of a live animal. A steer is not composed entirely of porterhouse steaks, and every hog has but a limited number of hams. But because many people are not acquainted with the great variety of cuts which represent the greatest percentage of dressed weight, these portions drag on the market and too often must be sold at a loss in order to move them, and people do not have as much meat as they would like.

It is recognized that the nutritional value of meat does not depend upon cost. The thrifty cuts contain just as many vitamins, proteins, and minerals as those which are in greatest demand, and there is an amazing variety of delicious meat dishes that can be prepared at a low cost.

Consequently, after the housewife has been told of the health value of

thrifty cuts through Institute advertising, she is shown how she can prepare them for her family in new and appetizing ways. Recipes by expert home economists give the cuts which are most frequently overlooked in the meat market a new glamour.

In addition to the efforts of the American Meat Institute, the National Live Stock and Meat Board, individual meat packers, retailers, and livestock producers, other agencies also are contributing their bit to the work of the campaign. One of the features about meat is its variety and the number of ways in which it can be served, and the number of foods with which it can be served. This variety is a distinct aid in obtaining the support of other industries in helping to promote meat. When the consumption of meat increases, it naturally follows, in many instances, that the consumption or use

of other food products or other items also naturally will increase. For instance, meat goes well with condiments, and many condiment manufacturers have offered their wholehearted cooperation in tying in with the advertising program of the industry. The same holds true with manufacturers of cooking utensils and kitchen equipment along with various utility companies throughout the United States. Producers and distributors of fruits, vegetables, cereal products and similar food items are pointing to meat at every opportunity to show how well meat combines with their own products. In addition to cooperation of this sort, restaurants, cafeterias, hotels, and railroads are boosting meat whenever possible. They realize that any increase in the popularity of this food product will be beneficial to their own individual businesses.

Sheep Flocks in New South Wales

THE total number of stock sheep in Australia as estimated for 1938 was 110,050,578. Of this number, New South Wales had 48,876,663 and produced around 437,000,000 pounds of wool.

More than half of the sheep of New South Wales are run in flocks of fewer than 5,000 head. The latest data given on the size of flocks in New South Wales are for the year 1937, when her

sheep population was 53,166,010, but that the variation probably is about the same now as then is indicated in the comparison between 1929 and 1937 in the table.

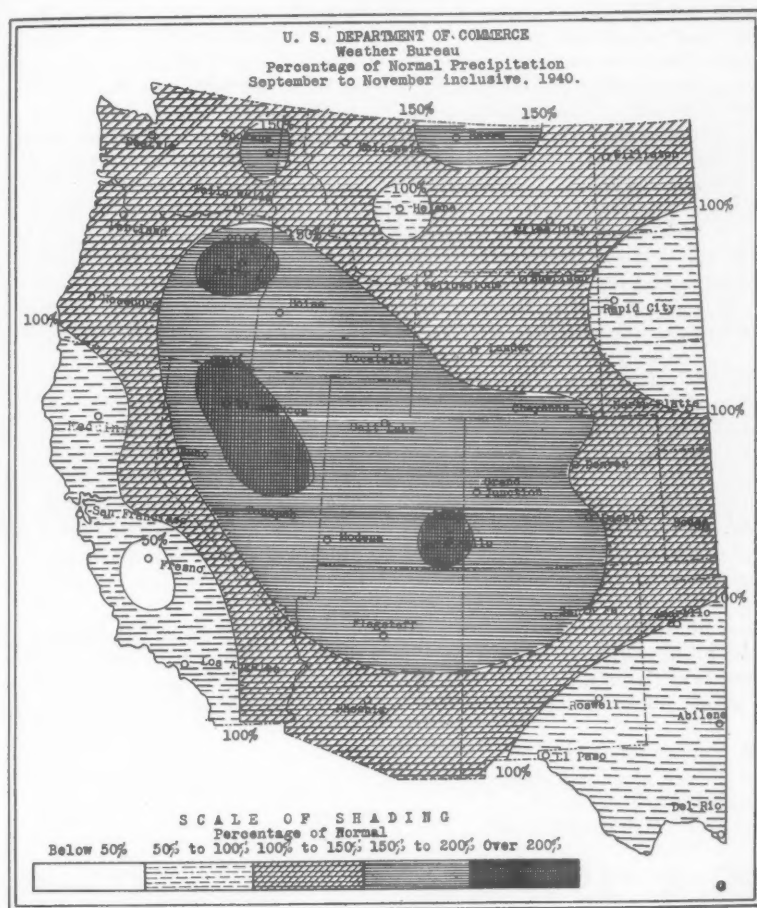
The Graziers' Association of New South Wales has a membership of 8,318, representing 30,757,257 sheep or their equivalent—one head of cattle or one horse being equal to two sheep.

Size of Flocks	As of June 30, 1939		As of March 1, 1937	
	No. of Flocks	No. of Sheep	No. of Flocks	No. of Sheep
Under 100 sheep.....	3,485	147,569	3,324	142,565
100 to 499.....	9,576	2,674,501	10,347	2,924,375
500 to 999.....	6,789	4,805,508	7,064	5,014,767
1,000 to 1,999.....	5,669	7,912,167	5,819	8,155,864
2,000 to 4,999.....	4,271	12,795,438	4,973	15,141,304
5,000 to 9,999.....	1,209	8,257,635	1,348	9,207,791
10,000 to 19,999.....	518	7,113,710	476	6,480,949
20,000 to 49,999.....	171	4,943,643	161	4,399,151
50,000 to 99,999.....	20	1,519,252	24**	1,668,080
100,000 and over)				
Miscellaneous*		15,527		31,164
Totals.....	31,708	50,184,950	33,536	53,166,010

*Traveling sheep and sheep depastured on holdings of less than one acre.
**Includes one flock of more than 100,000.

The Moisture Record

For the Fall Months



Precipitation on Western Livestock Ranges During September, October and November, 1940, With Departures from Normal for 3 Months and 6 Months, in Inches

	Normal 3-Months' Precipitation	Actual 3-Months' Precipitation	Excess (+), or Deficiency 3 Months	Excess (+), or Deficiency 6 Months
Washington—				
Seattle	9.64	10.34	+0.70	—0.65
Spokane	4.16	6.96	+2.80	+2.04
Walla Walla	4.50	6.19	+1.69	+1.00
Oregon—				
Portland	11.20	12.64	+1.44	—0.77
Baker	2.70	7.51	+4.81	—3.65
Roseburg	8.54	9.57	+1.03	—0.35
California—				
Redding	7.28	5.33	—1.95	—2.58
San Francisco	3.92	3.86	—0.06	—0.26
Fresno	1.71	0.60	—1.11	—1.21
Los Angeles	2.05	1.82	—0.23	—0.34
Nevada—				
Winnemucca	1.71	4.16	+2.45	+2.15
Reno	1.26	1.81	+0.55	+1.08
Tonopah	1.06	1.88	+0.82	—0.56
Arizona—				
Phoenix	1.92	2.84	+0.92	—0.03
Flagstaff	4.31	8.00	+3.69	+1.44
New Mexico—				
Albuquerque	2.19	3.80	+1.61	+3.66
Roswell	4.38	2.56	—1.82	—1.27
Texas—				
Amarillo	4.88	4.70	—0.18	—5.71
Abilene	6.55	4.88	—1.67	—2.71
Del Rio	6.04	1.49	—4.55	—0.40
El Paso	2.55	2.32	—0.23	—0.79
Montana—				
Helena	2.88	2.78	—0.10	—1.10
Kalispell	3.65	4.76	+1.11	+0.19
Havre	2.57	4.25	+1.68	+0.72
Miles City	2.51	3.21	+0.70	+0.61
Williston, N. D.	2.53	3.20	+0.67	—0.81
Idaho—				
Boise	3.05	5.01	+1.96	+1.06
Pocatello	2.86	5.38	+2.52	+0.69
Utah—				
Salt Lake City	3.81	6.53	+2.72	+0.93
Fillmore	3.41	4.43	+1.02	—0.44
Castle Dale	2.24	3.76	+1.52	+0.12
Monticello	4.58	10.16	+5.58	+5.12
Moena	2.11	4.06	+1.95	+0.05
Wyoming—				
Yellowstone Pk.	3.16	4.39	+1.23	+1.60
Sheridan	2.97	3.68	+0.71	—0.65
Lander	2.88	3.74	+0.86	—0.36
Cheyenne	2.68	4.72	+2.04	+0.84
Rapid City, S. D.	2.63	2.22	—0.41	—4.05
No. Platte, Neb.	2.89	2.89	0.00	—4.14
Colorado—				
Denver	2.59	3.69	+1.10	—2.17
Pueblo	1.77	3.22	+1.45	—1.45
Grand Junction	2.44	4.59	+2.15	+0.90
Dodge City, Kan.	3.93	4.56	+0.63	+1.66

Lots of Rain and Snow

PRECIPITATION totals for the September-November period have been above normal, or decidedly excessive, over the greater part of the western range country. Deficiencies are limited to western Texas, especially the southern counties, southeastern New Mexico, California and western South Dakota. The Great Basin or intermountain region is solid with excesses, as shown on the accompany chart.

September and October were wet months practically everywhere, excepting in California, New Mexico and western Texas; also locally in Montana and Wyoming, where October was

the dry month, especially in Wyoming. The October drought extended into eastern Colorado. November was abnormally dry in Washington, Oregon, California, southern Nevada, Arizona, Montana, southeastern Idaho and southern Utah.

The most important drought sections are southwestern Texas, western South Dakota and California, but livestock are still doing fairly well in those areas, as conditions are not severe. And the Texas panhandle has had more autumn moisture than for ten years. There are other sections that are nearly as well off, some of them having a better chronological distribution of the rains and snows than Texas.

The Shepherd

The sun has set to end a summer's day,
The mountain winds are lulling pines to sleep;
And here, where snow-fed waters sing their way,
I'm camping near a shepherd and his sheep.

There's music here which stirs the silent air,
When shy woodpeckers beat on wooden drums;
When chants the hermit thrush its morning prayer,
Or coos the dove when solemn evening comes.

There's moving beauty too, afar and nigh—
In aspen leaves which dance while zephyrs blow;
In clouds of crimson, floating in the sky,
Or willows waving where the streamlets flow.

Now calls the shepherd to his clever dogs;
They're driving noisy sheep to bedding ground;
The frisky lambs leap high o'er fallen logs,
On winding trails where mirror lakes abound.

The tinkle of their bells on wafting breeze,
The bleat of ewes and lambkins near their fold,
The bark of dogs while scouting 'mong the trees,
In blending tones, awake the forests old.

The mother ewes by wondrous gift of scent,
From all the many lambs can find their own;
And in the twilight when the day is spent,
They nestle down, the young beside the grown.

The dusk is turning grey all colors bright,
The clouds aflame—the brilliant flowers too,
Enrobing them in garments of the night,
As scenes enchanting gently fade from view.

A white-topped wagon looms against the sky,
On yonder hill where oft the shepherd stands,
To guard his sheep from lurking foes near by,
Which in the gloaming prowl the wooded lands.

In that rude camp the shepherd makes his home,
'Mid gardens wild where blooms the columbine,
Where oft on dreamy nights 'neath star-lit dome
He finds sweet rest near scented groves of pine.

'Tis there when home from ridge or shady brook
He bakes his tasty bread of sour dough;
Fries savory bacon, and his mutton cooks,
While coffee simmers o'er the embers' glow.

The health and hunger found in mountain air,
The wine which nature brews in icy springs,
Combine to make his plain and wholesome fare
A banquet fit for peasants or for kings.

The howl of coyotes from their haunts of old,
Strikes fear in hearts of creatures they would kill;
The watchful dogs take up the challenge bold,
And hurl defiance with their voices shrill.

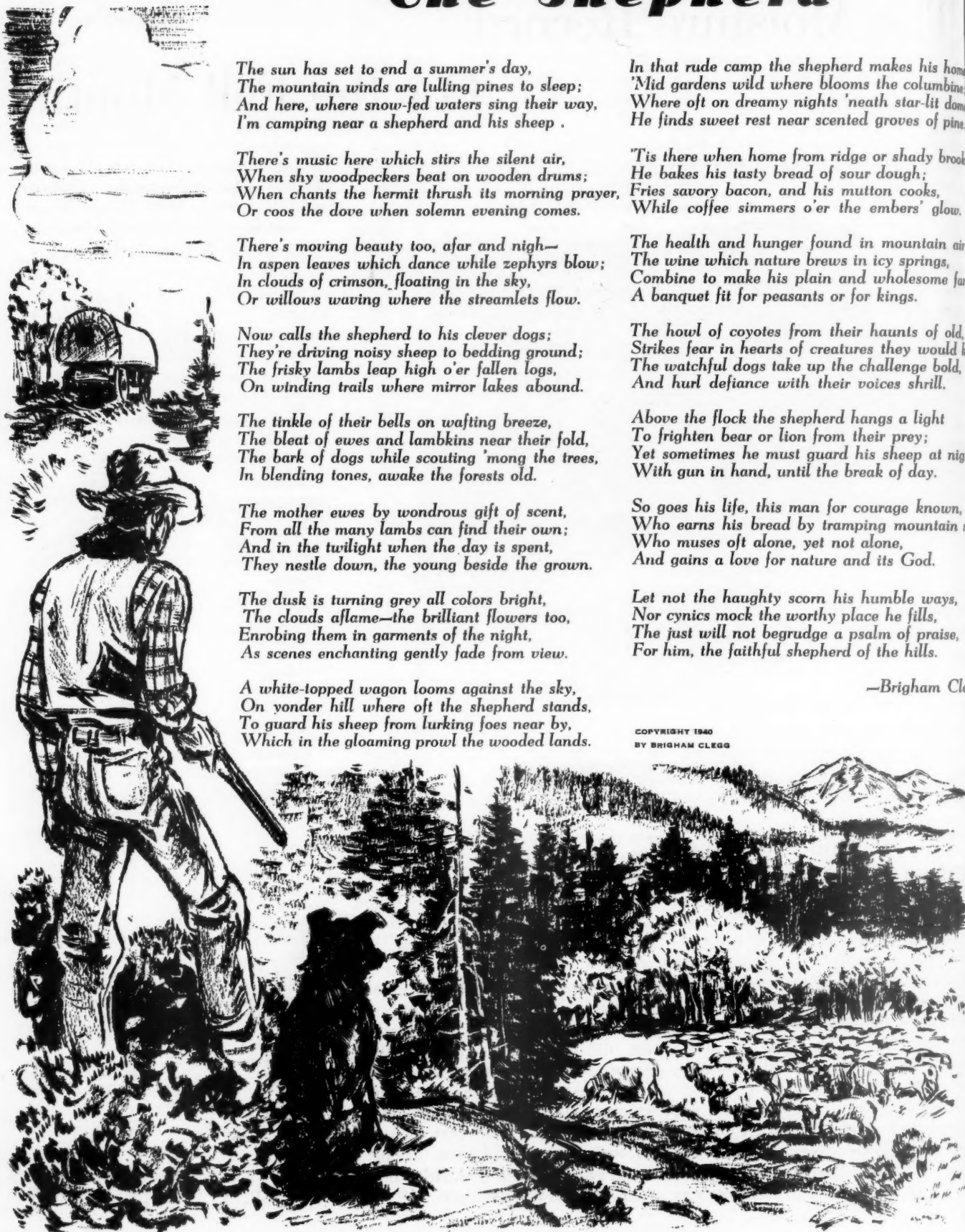
Above the flock the shepherd hangs a light
To frighten bear or lion from their prey;
Yet sometimes he must guard his sheep at night
With gun in hand, until the break of day.

So goes his life, this man for courage known,
Who earns his bread by tramping mountain slopes,
Who muses oft alone, yet not alone,
And gains a love for nature and its God.

Let not the haughty scorn his humble ways,
Nor cynics mock the worthy place he fills,
The just will not begrudge a psalm of praise,
For him, the faithful shepherd of the hills.

—Brigham Clegg

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In Wyoming

PHOTO BY BELDEN

Around the Range Country

WESTERN TEXAS

Seasonal temperatures prevailed, the average being about normal; precipitation was much below normal in the southern portion, near normal in middle counties, and well above normal over the panhandle section, as a result of the heavy storms of the 19th to 25th. The ice-glaze storm of the 23-25th caused but little loss of livestock, as winds were light and temperatures not severe. There is more moisture in the soils of the Panhandle than for ten years. Livestock are fair to good, but mostly good, with ample feed and forage.

Paint Rock, Concho County

Feed conditions are good here; weeds are coming along and winter grain has a good start (November 25).

While we do not run any ewes, the number of ewes bred for the area as

a whole is about the same as in 1939. We buy lambs and winter them. The land used in our operations is valued at about \$15 an acre and taxed at 12 cents.

It looks as if all the wool growers in this vicinity will mark up a substantial profit on this year's operations.

D. E. Sims

ARIZONA

Mild or near normal temperatures have occurred through the month, generally, with only moderate amounts of precipitation. There has, however, been enough moisture for ranges and livestock, which are reported to be in good or thriving condition.

NEW MEXICO

Temperatures averaged near the seasonal though with some brief cold spells. Precipitation was light as a rule,

save for some heavy snows later in the month over the northern portion. Considerable feeding was necessary after the snow, and some losses resulted; but the snow is melting and no further losses are expected. Range feed is good.

COLORADO

Seasonal temperatures prevailed, with many days milder than usual, and only a few minor cold snaps. Snows have been light as a general rule, until the closing week, when heavy snow fell in the southern portion. Moisture is plentiful everywhere. Sleet in the southeast caused some shrinkages, but most livestock are in fairly good shape. Six to twelve inches of snow cover the southern counties, with none in northeast and west-central areas. Some losses of weight have occurred due to deep snow, cold weather and local feed shortages.

New Castle, Garfield

Late rains brought a new growth of grass and improved the winter range forage some, but generally feed conditions are only fair (November 25). Early snows have helped, however, to let the sheep out on ranges that cannot be reached from water. About a third of the ewes here are fed hay during the winter months. It is selling now at \$6 to \$7 per ton.

Very few ewe lambs are kept in this section, most of the sheepmen buying yearling ewes to replace their losses and old stock that won't winter on the desert. At present, fine-wooled yearlings can be purchased at \$8.50 a head and whitefaced crossbred yearlings at \$9.35. Crossbred ewe lambs are selling at \$7.50 a head.

We own and lease about three acres of land per ewe. The value of the land runs from \$5 to \$6 an acre, and the valuation on the grazing land for assessment purposes is \$2.50 an acre.

Our expenses are getting higher every year. The worst thing we have to contend with is loss on the forest reserve, caused from sneezeweed poisoning. Our losses from coyotes are also increasing. There are not enough trappers to keep them down, and I think a bounty system would be more effective.

The sheepmen seem to be getting along well with the Taylor Grazing Service where they have home rule, and think the forest ranges should be handled the same way.

Herb. Jolley

Burlington, Kit Carson County

On account of late summer rains and frost holding off, the winter ranges are in good condition (November 26). The grass is well cured, and more feed—cane, kaffir, sargo, etc.—has been raised this season than for a number of years.

About the same number of ewes are being bred this fall. Most growers are not increasing but holding hard to what their respective ranges will conveniently carry every year. Growers also retained about the same number of ewe lambs as in 1939. They replace old ewes sold with best ewe lambs,

The notes on weather conditions, appearing under the names of the various states in Around the Range Country, are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of November.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

plus a margin for possible losses from weeds in the spring.

I haven't heard of any sales of yearling ewes, but the talk is \$8 a head.

Coyotes are causing us a good deal of trouble. Growers are getting them as they can, some offering \$1 per head caught to the "strip downers." Sheep-killing dogs are also a problem here, but recent efforts to catch them are meeting with success.

PERCENTAGES OF NORMAL PRECIPITATION BY STATES

FOR NOVEMBER, 1940
(Preliminary)

	%
Arizona	134
California	56
Colorado	126
Idaho	101
Montana	120
Nevada	75
New Mexico	252
Oregon	86
South Dakota	100
Texas	272
Utah	134
Washington	76
Wyoming	131

Note—All of the percentage figures are based on average precipitation for the entire state as reported by all the Weather Bureau stations, which total around 100 in each state. It is possible, therefore, that a particular area in any state may have had more or less moisture than indicated in the above percentage figure.

I imagine that all of the growers, however, have had a fair profit this year.

We own about 3½ acres per ewe. Some of the land has sold up to \$4 an acre, and the past year, taxes were around 8 cents an acre.

Mrs. Emma M. Johnstone

Meeker, Rio Blanco County

Feed on the winter ranges is fair, about the same as last year (November 30). Sheep are doing well here now as we had snow about a month earlier than last year.

I do not believe there is any change in the number of ewes being bred this year from that of last. The same is true in regard to the ewe lambs kept over, although not many ewe lambs are held as most of the sheepmen here use blackfaced rams. Crossbred yearling ewes have been sold for \$9.25 to \$10, depending upon quality.

Although there has been a little increase in operating costs over the past two years, most of the local sheepmen will show a profit for 1940.

From 3 to 5 acres of land per ewe is owned by growers in this vicinity. Taxes on the land run around 8 cents per acre. Where permits to forest and public domain grazing are held, the value of such lands is \$7 an acre; without grazing privileges, \$4 to \$5 an acre.

Coyote losses are getting heavier. The Biological Survey has too small a staff to cope with the situation, regardless of results obtained by each trapper.

Paul Jensen

UTAH

Abnormally cold and abnormally wet weather prevailed generally, the moisture being twice the normal in some western areas. Snow and water have been ample for sheep using the desert ranges, and livestock on feed have done very well as a rule, though some flocks are in only fair shape. Livestock are generally in fair to good condition.

Lapoint, Uintah County

Prospects are fair for feed on the winter ranges (November 8).

Yearling ewes, both fine-wooled and whitefaced crossbreds, have sold at \$9

(Continued on page 41)

Feeding Ewe Lambs

By Alma C. Esplin, Milton A. Madsen and Ralph W. Phillips,
Utah State Agricultural College

It has been observed that many ewes in Utah are somewhat undersize when eighteen months old, the usual age for first breeding. It is a common experience for these ewes to produce much smaller lamb and wool crops than the older ewes.

Southwestern Utah has less feed for fattening lambs than most other parts of the state and has developed a range sheep industry with wool, feeder lambs, and breeding ewes. The feeder lambs are marketed when three or four months of age, weighing 55 to 65 pounds. The ewe lambs, retained in herds for replacement purposes, weigh the same, or slightly less than the feeder lambs and are too small and too immature to continue rapid growth on the winter range after being weaned. If lambs are not weaned, the mother ewe is not in condition to breed for the next year's lambs. However, the ewe lamb usually remains in the herd under adverse conditions for proper development.

The usual practice in this area is to use the better ranges for the ewes and lambs during the summer. After weaning, the ewe lambs go direct to the winter range. The following spring the better ranges are again used by the ewes with lambs and the yearlings are placed on the less productive and usually drier ranges. In the following fall the yearlings go to the winter range as part of the breeding herd. At this time, though in thrifty condition, the yearlings are somewhat undersized.

The experiment reported herein was undertaken to determine the effects of feeding ewe lambs during the first winter of their lives, rather than keeping them on the usual winter range.

In each of the three years in which this experiment was conducted, 125 ewe lambs were obtained from the range herd of a cooperator. These lambs were divided into four groups and fed as follows:

Group 1. 25 ewe lambs—Fed alfalfa hay, with access to bone meal and salt.

Group 2. 25 ewe lambs—Fed alfalfa hay and barley, with access to bone meal and salt.

Group 3. 25 ewe lambs—Fed alfalfa hay and corn silage, with access to bone meal and salt.

Group 4. 50 ewe lambs—This control group was placed in a range herd and handled in a manner similar to other range sheep.

The feeding periods in the three consecutive years were 202, 181 and 183 days, respectively, with an average of 188½ days. Groups 1 to 3 were fed at a level which was sufficient to insure satisfactory growth in the lambs without fattening them. Group 4 was

subjected to the variations and hazards of the desert ranges of southern Utah.

Feed Consumption and Cost

The feed consumption and costs in each group for each of the three winter feeding periods, along with the average feed cost in each of the three lots are shown in table 1.

Alfalfa, corn silage and barley were used because they are home grown. Alfalfa is the principal forage of southwestern Utah as well as of the state. It is used without supplement for various classes of livestock with apparently good results. Its cost varies with the land and water conditions.

Corn silage is used, to some extent, in southwestern Utah, and since the

Table 1. Feed consumption and feed cost* of the farm-fed ewe lambs

Year	Feeding period	Feed	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
	days		pounds	pounds	pounds
1936-1937	202	Alfalfa	12,550	8,920	7,442
		Barley		1,185	
		Corn silage	50		10,910
		Salt	42	57.5	47
		Bone meal	5	5	5
Total cost			\$63.21	\$60.87	\$59.62
1937-1938	181	Alfalfa	13,791	12,330	9,229.5
		Barley		852.5	
		Corn silage			8,889
		Salt	107.5	110	86
		Bone meal	5.0	4	5
Total cost			\$67.26	\$73.06	\$64.57
1938-1939	183	Alfalfa	13,358	11,881	9,735
		Barley		886.5	
		Corn silage			7,337
		Salt	66	66	56
		Bone meal	3	3	3
Total cost			\$67.26	\$70.96	\$63.75
Average feed cost per lot			\$66.75	\$71.30	\$62.65
Average feed cost per lamb			\$ 2.67	\$ 2.85	\$ 2.51

*Feed prices used: Alfalfa—\$10.00 per ton; barley—\$1.25 per cwt.; corn silage—\$4.00 per ton; salt—\$0.60 per cwt; bone meal—\$2.25 per cwt.

climate is favorable to corn, its production might be increased by water development or by better cultural practices. Late experiments reviewed in Morrison's Feeds and Feeding show excellent results from feeding corn silage when properly supplemented by protein, calcium and phosphorus.

Barley was used because it is the home-grown concentrate giving the greatest feed value per acre. It has been found to have 85 to 90 per cent the value of No. 2 yellow corn in lamb-feeding trials. It has higher protein value than corn and is highly palatable.

Fresh water and salt are essential in all livestock feeding, and steamed bone meal was used to supply phosphorus, which seems to be lacking in the forage of some sections.

The average feed costs per lamb in the three groups were \$2.67, \$2.85, and \$2.51, respectively. These are calculated at commercial feed prices, as is indicated at the bottom of table 1. The advantages gained from this outlay for feed are difficult to calculate. They include the saving in range fees for the winter period, an increase in yield of wool, an increased value of this wool because of greater length of fiber, the increased gains in weight of lambs (if any are marketed), and the increased yield of lambs by these ewes at two years of age.

The feed cost in the experiment is higher than it need be on farms and ranches of the state. Feeds can be obtained or produced on most farms for less than stated costs.

Gains in weight can be obtained in ewe lambs by careful feeders by the use of farm pasture, stubble and beet tops for part of the feeding period. By use of these feeds, lambs can be grown at a lower cost than in the experiment where small numbers of lambs were fed. The fact that increased wool and lamb crops were procured as is outlined later by early and continued growth of ewe lambs is significant to the producer. He can use various methods to obtain this early growth.

Gains in Body Weight

A summary of the average initial

weights and gains in body weights is shown in table 2.

The average gain in body weight for the three trials was 21, 27, 25 and 10 pounds for groups 1, 2, 3, and 4, re-

farm-fed ewes. However, the summer of 1939 was dry and feed was not so lush as during the two previous years. This condition is reflected in the weights taken in the fall, as the 18-

Table 2. Summary of initial body weights and changes in weights of ewe lambs during the experiment

Year	Times when weights were obtained and gains calculated	Group 1 (Alfalfa, mineral)	Group 2 (Alfalfa, barley, mineral)	Group 3 (Alfalfa, corn, silage, mineral)	Group 4 (Range)
		pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
1936-37	Initial weight (October)	66	65	63	65
	Final weight (April)	82	92	78	75
	Average gain per lamb	16	27	15	10
	Following October	115	119	110	113
	Gain during year	49	54	47	48
1937-38	Initial weight (October)	72	72	72	73
	Final weight (April)	93	100	100	80
	Average gain per lamb	21	28	28	7
	Following October	104	105	104	104
	Gain during year	32	33	32	31
1938-39	Initial weight (October)	67	67	67	64
	Final weight (April)	91	94	98	76
	Average gain per lamb	24	27	31	12
	Following December	93	98	98	88
	Gain during year	26	31	31	24
Averages of three years	Initial weight (October)	68	68	67	67
	Final weight (April)	89	95	92	77
	Average gain per lamb	21	27	25	10
	Following October (or December)	104	107	104	102
	Gain during year	36	39	37	35

spectively. The farm-fed ewe lamb averaged larger gains than the ewe lambs grazed on the range. Of the farm-fed sheep, group 2 made slightly greater gains than group 3, although this difference was not highly significant. Groups 2 and 3 gained significantly more than group 1.

The following fall, after grazing on the summer range and prior to going on the winter range, all of the lambs were weighed to determine the size of sheep at approximately 18 months of age. The average weight for the three-year period was 104, 107, 104 and 102 pounds for groups 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively. A statistical analysis shows that for the three-year period the farm-fed sheep, on the average, weighed significantly more than the range groups, although the sheep grazed on the range tended to catch up in weight during the summer period. During the first two years' trials the range ewes were equally as heavy at the end of the summer as the

month-old ewes averaged only 93, 98, 99, and 88 pounds in groups 1 to 4, respectively. The indications, therefore, are that the lighter groups of ewe lambs tend to catch up with the heavier groups at the end of the summer grazing period if there is an abundant amount of forage.

Fleece Weights

The average yearling fleece weights are shown in table 3. The averages for the three years were 7.5 pounds for group one, 7.6 pounds for group two, 7.1 pounds for group 3 and 5.5 pounds for group 4. Over the three-year period the farm-fed sheep at one year of age produced from 1.6 to 2.1 pounds heavier fleeces than the range group. Although group 3 gained more during the feeding period than group 1, this situation was reversed with reference to shearing weights; group 1 averaged 0.4 of a pound more wool than group 3.

Table 3. Wool yields of ewe lambs at one year of age

Year*	Condition of wool	Group 1 (Alfalfa, mineral)	Group 2 (Alfalfa, barley, mineral)	Group 3 (Alfalfa, corn, silage, mineral)	Group 4 (Range)
		pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
1936-37	Unscoured	6.3	6.9	6.0	5.0
	Scoured**	3.7	3.7	3.3	2.3
1937-38	Unscoured	7.9	7.9	7.6	6.0
	Scoured	4.3	4.2	3.9	2.6
1938-39	Unscoured	8.4	8.1	7.9	5.7
	Scoured	4.3	4.3	3.9	2.7
Averages of three years	Unscoured	7.5	7.6	7.1	5.5
	Scoured	4.1	4.0	3.7	2.6

*Wool yields obtained in springs of 1937, 1938 and 1939, respectively.

**Calculated from scouring records on small samples.

At the time of shearing, side samples of wool weighing about one-half pound were obtained from each fleece and scoured at the Experiment Station's wool laboratory. After determining the wool shrinkage the scoured fleece weights for each ewe were calculated. A summary of these results is also shown in table 3. In all cases the lot-fed lambs produced significantly larger amounts of scoured wool than the range lambs. Groups 1 and 2 produced significantly more clean wool than group 3.

Fleece Lengths

From the side samples of wool used for the shrinkage studies, the length of staple was determined (table 4). These measurements represent the unstretched fibers as they occur in the fleece. For the three-year period the average length was 2.34, 2.26, 2.19 and 1.87 inches for groups 1 to 4, respectively. The farm-fed lots averaged from 0.32 of an inch to 0.47 of an inch longer wool than the range group. Statistical analysis shows this difference to be highly significant. Of the farm-fed groups the alfalfa-corn silage group produced the shortest wool while the group fed alfalfa alone produced the longest wool. This effect of a higher level of nutrition upon length of staple, as well as on total yield, is in general agreement with the findings of other workers.

Length of staple is an important factor in determining the value of wool for manufacturing purposes since the longer staple wool sells for more than short wool.

This feeding test shows that not only are the shearing weights and scoured fleece weights increased by feeding, but the value of any given quantity of wool is also increased as a result of an increase in length of staple.

In addition to the wool production of the lambs, it was possible during two years of the test to obtain information pertaining to the two-year-old ewes. Table 5 summarizes these data pertaining to length of staple.

The wool staple length from the second year fleeces is practically the same for all groups. There is no indication that the addition of feed to ewe lambs has any influence on the wool production during the following year, and this is as might be expected since all of the sheep were subjected to similar conditions following the lamb feeding period.

Death Losses

The death losses during the feeding period and the corresponding period for the range lambs, the losses from the close of the feeding period until the breeding season, and the combined losses during both periods for the farm-fed and range lambs are shown in table 6. These results show a higher death loss in the range group during the winter period, and a slightly higher loss in the range group during the following summer and fall.

The lot-fed ewes were not out of herd sufficient time to cause them to lose the herding instinct. The cooperating operator reported no trouble after a week's time. During the first few days after placing them in the herd on the desert they were sore of foot and lagged behind on the trail, after which time they herded as well as those not having been fed during the winter.

Lambing Results

The lambing results for the three

Table 4. Length of staple of wool sheared from ewe lambs at one year of age

Year	Group 1 (Alfalfa, mineral)	Group 2 (Alfalfa, barley, mineral)	Group 3 (Alfalfa, corn, silage, mineral)	Group 4 (Range)
	inches	inches	inches	inches
1936-37	2.18	2.19	2.17	1.84
1937-38	2.34	2.25	2.14	1.84
1938-39	2.50	2.40	2.20	1.62
Average of three years	2.34	2.26	2.19	1.87

Table 5. Staple length of wool sheared from two-year-old ewes

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
	inches	inches	inches	inches
1936-37 group (1938 fleeces)	2.14	1.97	1.97	2.0
1938-39 group (1939 fleeces)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1

Table 6. *Death losses of ewe lambs*

Period	Lot-fed groups	Range group
	per cent	per cent
During feeding period	1.3	10.0
From end of feeding period to breeding	6.7	8.0
Combined losses during both periods	8.0	18.0

years are summarized in table 7. Groups 1 to 3 were considered together for comparison with the range lambs in group 4.

In 1938, 77 per cent of the ewes that had been lot-fed as lambs gave birth to lambs. Only 64 per cent of the ewes grazed on the range as lambs gave birth

level of nutrition just prior to, and during the breeding season, tends to increase the size of the lamb crop, but an effect on reproductive activity as a result of feeding so long before the breeding season is surprising, particularly since the extra weight advantage gained during the feeding period had

Table 7. *Number and percentage of ewes lambing at two years of age in farm-fed and range groups*

Year*	Lot-fed groups			Range group			Difference in per cents of ewes lambing
	Ewes at breeding time	Ewes lambing	Ewes lambing	Ewes at breeding time	Ewes lambing	Ewes lambing	
	number	number	per cent	number	number	per cent	per cent
1936-37	71	55	77.0	42	27	64.0	13.0
1937-38	70	43	67.0	45	22	49.0	18.0
1938-39	66	36	54.5	36	7	19.4	35.1
Total for 3 years	207	134	64.7	123	56	45.5	19.2

*Year in which fed. Lamb crops obtained in 1938, 1939 and 1940, respectively.

to lambs. This is a difference of 13 per cent in favor of the farm-fed group. A similar relationship was shown in the 1939 lambing season, when 67 per cent of the farm group gave birth to lambs and only 49 per cent of the range group, a difference of 18 per cent in favor of the farm group. In 1940 the differences were even more marked, 54.5 per cent and 19.4 per cent, respectively, of the ewes in the two groups producing lambs. For the three years the percentage of ewes in the lot-fed groups which produced lambs was 64.7, compared with 45.5 in the range group, a difference of 19.2.

The difference in lambing percentages are too great to be merely owing to chance. On the other hand, it is surprising that the special feeding which ended six to seven months before breeding would have such a pronounced effect upon the lambing rate. A number of trials by various workers have demonstrated that providing a high

practically disappeared by the time of breeding.

This effect may be the result of better development of the reproductive tract at an early age in the lot-fed lambs, thus enabling a higher proportion of them to reproduce at two years of age. It may also be owing to greater storage of some essential element or elements in the body which are not available in sufficient amounts in range forage, and may be carried over to make possible greater reproductive activity. It is possible that both of these factors may have contributed to the results. This presents an interesting physiological problem, and one of great practical importance, upon which further work is being undertaken.

Summary

This study was conducted to determine the effects of feeding range ewe lambs during their first winter. During each of three years, three groups

(25 lambs per group) of ewe lambs were fed on rations typical of those available in southwestern Utah. During each year a group of 50 lambs was marked and maintained in the original range herd as controls. The lambs that were fed during the winter were returned to the original herd in the spring. The results are summarized briefly below:

1. Greater gains were made by the lambs that were given special feed during their first winter.

2. Most of this advantage in weight was lost when these lambs were put on range the following summer, since they gained only slightly more than the range lambs from the beginning of the feeding period until breeding time.

3. Greater yields of unsoured and scoured wool were obtained from the lambs that were farm fed.

4. The staple was significantly longer in fleeces of the lambs that were farm fed.

5. Death losses were less in the group receiving special feed during their first winter.

6. The percentage of ewes lambing at two years of age, of those alive at breeding, was 64.7 in the group that was fed, and 45.5 in the range group.

Farm Products Prices Hold October Gains

MID-NOVEMBER prices of agricultural commodities at local markets throughout the country averaged the same as a month earlier, the Agricultural Marketing Service reported on November 29. At 99 per cent of the 1910-14 level, the index was 2 points higher than in November last year.

Compared with a year earlier, most of the mid-November group prices were at higher levels. Fruit prices and meat animals averaged 5 points higher. Dairy products, cotton and cottonseed, and grains all were 4 points higher than in November, 1939. Chicken and egg prices averaged 3 points over the mid-November level last year. Only two groups showed declines from a year earlier. Miscellaneous products were down 8 points and truck crop prices averaged 37 points lower.

California Convention

CALIFORNIA wool growers selected Kenneth Sexton of Willows to head their association for the coming year, with Frank Arburua of Los Banos as vice president, at the closing session of their 80th annual convention held in San Francisco, November 15 and 16. The new officers succeeded Marshall Bond of Westhaven and L. A. Robertson of Garberville, who had served for the past two years.

Both Mr. Sexton and Mr. Arburua have had many years of practical experience with sheep production as well as close association with the organization work of the sheep industry. For about 20 years Mr. Sexton has been secretary of the Murdock Land Company, one of the pioneer range sheep outfits of the Sacramento Valley. He is a son-in-law of the president of the company, Mrs. H. C. Compton, who is well known to members of the National Wool Growers Association over the entire West through her regular attendance at, and interest in the activities of its annual conventions. Mr. Arburua has added to his family's record as pioneers in the California livestock industry through his work in the creep feeding of lambs on his sheep ranch west of Los Banos.

President Bond's Address

The address of President Bond at the opening of the convention was a very complete digest of the past year's work of the California Association on behalf of its members, and the present situation, particularly as it affects wool. He said that he felt the War Department was entirely justified in permitting the use of foreign wool in the filling of orders for Army and Navy clothing needs, and in continuing his discussion of wool in the defense program, further said:

With the dwindling supply and rising prices of domestic wool which have resulted from heavy buying for military purposes the action of the National Defense Advisory Commission will tend to stabilize wool prices, will raise the foreign price of wool and assist those countries such as Australia,



Kenneth Sexton, President
California Wool Growers Association

New Zealand, South America and South Africa whose help we need at this time in the fight to preserve Democracy in the world.

Likewise, we believe the National Defense Commission is entirely justified in working out an agreement with Great Britain by which 250,000,000 pounds of Australian and New Zealand wool may be stored in the United States. This wool is necessary for the defense of the British Empire and may be necessary for our defense and is much more likely to remain intact today if stored in this country, available for use in Great Britain as needed, rather than being stored in the British Isles.

Committee Work

Through its wide coverage of matters of concern both nationally and locally, Mr. Bond's review furnished an excellent background for the committee work, which occupied the afternoon of the first day, following a short closed session of the convention for members of the association in which policies for 1941 were discussed. As adopted the reports of the various committees were set up as the 1941 Platform and Program of the California Wool Growers

Association, and items in that platform of interest to sheepmen generally are digested here.

Wool Affairs

Concern of growers over the rise of synthetic textile fibers was expressed in a recommendation that

The United States Department of Agriculture and other proper government agencies, through investigation and experimental work, determine new uses for wool and also endeavor to discover methods which will reduce the shrinkage tendency of wool products, and in general conduct scientific research which will increase the use and value of wool as a necessary fiber in the manufacture of essential fabrics used in our domestic life.

It was also suggested that the Federal Trade Commission conduct an investigation of the manner in which wool substitutes are now being marketed and the claims of performance being made for them.

Wholehearted support was given to the National Association's wool program and continued cooperation in the 5-cent-per-bag deduction to finance it assured.

Forest Grazing

While cooperation between sheep permittees and Forest Service officials was reported as being generally good in California, sheepmen are seriously concerned over the dictatorial manner in which forest officials in the north-eastern part of the state are charging against sheep outfits the cost of fires starting in areas recently occupied by their sheepherders. President Bond, in his address, told of several instances of such action, one of which is given here:

A Cone & Ward herder, Lassen County, was accused of setting a fire which burned a considerable area and cost to extinguish something like \$4000. The Forest Service did not get a conviction, although the herder was arrested; it could not furnish any proof and the case was dismissed. These facts are not considered by the Forest Service; it claims a right under a sort of court-martial to declare the permittee guilty and charge him with the cost of extinguishing the fire.

Feeling the arbitrary position taken by the forest officials will eventually make it prohibitive for sheepmen to graze their sheep on national forests, the California Association voiced their opposition to this dictatorial action on the part of the U. S. Forest Service in "declaring a permittee guilty and liable for damage and costs without arrest, conviction, or court proceedings in cases where fires are started accidentally by the employees of permittees," and asked the Forest Service to make a statement of policy relieving permittees of liability in such instances.

National Forest Advisory Boards

At the annual convention of the National Association in Casper, Wyoming, last January, the report of the Committee on Forest Grazing, as adopted, requested each state to organize national forest advisory boards, locally and for the state, and to elect a representative to the national board. The set-up in California is pretty well completed and the first meeting of the state advisory board, made up of representatives from advisory boards of the various national forests, was held during the convention.

Recognizing the importance of these boards, the California Association, through the report of the forest grazing committee, urged that these boards be live, active and that each member consider himself a committee of one with mandatory instructions to determine the needs of the permittees he represents and to work actively toward the accomplishments of the program.

Approval was given to the Johnson bill (S.3532) which would give legal standing to the national forest advisory boards, and provide that full renewal of permits shall not be denied a fully commensurate permittee unless required by the permanent interests of public welfare, and the passage of an amendment to the Taylor Grazing Act along identical lines at the same time was urged.

Opposition to the transfer of the Forest Service to the Department of the Interior or any portions of the national forests to any other federal agency was reiterated.

Taylor Act Administration

The report of the committee on administration of the Taylor Grazing Act urged the federal government to discontinue its program of acquiring taxable range and forest lands in the western states for the establishment of parks, etc., as it is becoming a "serious menace to the economic stability of the West through reduction of both the tax base and the acreage of revenue-producing lands." The speedy issuance of ten-year permits was asked, and it was also urged that the Grazing Service avail itself of the right accorded under the Pierce Act to lease state, railroad and other lands within the grazing districts. It was also recommended that every means be taken to counteract rapidly growing public sentiment against grazing of livestock on the public domain and national forests.

The California Association gave strong support in its committee report on legislative and traffic matters to the program outlined by the farmers of the state in regard to strikes, namely, no compulsory closed shop or hiring hall; no secondary boycott or hot cargo; and the free flow of commerce and no stoppage of public services pending settlement of controversies.

Lamb Marketing

The committee on lamb marketing recommended:

The purchase of more lamb by state and national agencies.

The development of more and better markets for livestock products by encouraging sound marketing whether private or cooperative; removing unnecessary trade barriers between states; opposing discriminatory and punitive taxation on any form of distribution.

Program

The convention program was marked by a few but very outstanding addresses. Mr. F. Eugene Ackerman, merchandising counsel of New York, warned the growers that unless they determined to safeguard the integrity of wool in the face of steady exploitation of its synthetic competitors, wool would be relegated to a secondary position in the domestic market, and described the present fund being raised by American growers for advertising and promotion as the "lowest insurance premium

ever established to protect the health and save the life of an industry."

In discussing the livestock outlook, Colonel E. N. Wentworth, director of Armour's Livestock Bureau, told the growers he believed that America could best meet the present and future demand for livestock products if the military and naval authorities could be convinced of the necessity of maintaining a balance between meats in feeding the Army and Navy.

The program also included interesting talks by W. B. Parker, director, California State Department of Agriculture, and Frank Mahan, director of merchandising of the American Meat Institute, and the showing of two very interesting films, *Meat and Romance* and *The Creep Feeding of Lambs* in the Sacramento Valley.

Western Montana Wool Growers Active

THE western division of the Montana Wool Growers Association carried on a series of interesting educational meetings in five towns in the northwestern part of the state the week of December 2.

The purpose of these meetings was to give the people, and especially the wool growers, an outline of what the organization meant to them. Mr. Ernest White, a producer of that region, took a very active interest, presiding at the meetings and furnishing the lamb for the cutting demonstrations. Mr. Paul Orchid, extension animal husbandman of the Montana State College at Bozeman, did the cutting. Mr. Paul Etchepare, secretary of the Montana Association, talked on various problems of the sheepmen and Dr. Chas. Haynes of the State Sanitary Board explained methods of controlling foot-rot in sheep. The results of the Kansas City lamb program sponsored by the National Wool Growers Association were discussed by Casey Jones of that organization.

In some localities 100 per cent of the sheepmen belong to the local, state and national associations, and it was hoped that the worth-while material presented at the meetings would bring other areas into a similar position.

The Sheepherder's Interpretation Of the Twenty-third Psalm

OUT on the Nevada desert Fernando D'Alfonso, the Basque, roams with his sheep. He is a herder employed by one of the big sheep outfits of the West, which has over thirty bands of one thousand ewes on the open range in charge of competent shepherds. D'Alfonso, now over sixty years of age, withered by years of exposure to the sun and wind, came to this country from the mountains of northern Spain over thirty years ago and is rated as one of the best sheep rangers in the state, and he should be, for back of him is the definite history of twenty generations of Iberian shepherds, while there are legendary tales of direct ancestors who herded sheep in the Pyrenees sheepwalks before the time of Christ.

D'Alfonso is more than a sheepherder, however, for he is a patriarch of his guild, traditions and secrets of which have been handed down from generation to generation just as were those of the gold beaters, the copper workers, the Damascus steel temperers and other trade guilds of the pre-mediaeval ages. Despite his long absence from the homeland, spending most of his time far from human habitation and from usual means of modern communications, he is still full of the legends, the mysteries, the religious fervor and the belief in symbolism of his native hills.

As I sat with him one night under the clear, starry skies, his sheep bedded down beside a pool of sparkling water and we preparing to curl up in our blankets and go to sleep, he suddenly began a dissertation in a jargon of Greek and Basque. When he had finished I asked him what it was he had just repeated. After much dreamy meditation he began to quote in English, the Twenty-third Psalm.

No biblical writing, other than the Lord's Prayer, has been so widely memorized as has this beautiful poem, and out on the Nevada desert I received the sheepherder's literal understanding of the inspirational word picture.

"David and his ancestors," said D'Alfonso, "knew sheep and their ways and he has translated a sheep's musing into simple words. The daily repetition of the Psalm fills the sheepherder with reverence for his calling. He can look into the eyes of his charges and see the love and affection which David saw. Our guild takes as the lodestone of its calling this poem. It is ours. It is our inspiration. It is our bulwark when the days are hot or stormy; when the nights are dark; when wild animals surround our bands. Many of its lines are the statement of the simple requirements and actual duties of a Holy Land shepherd in the care of his flocks, whether he lives at the present day or followed the same calling six thousand years ago. Phrase by phrase it has a well understood meaning for us."

Editor's Note: The Sheepherder's Interpretation of the Twenty-third Psalm was printed in the National Wool Grower in December, 1930. It drew the attention of many people in no way connected with the sheep industry, and requests for copies of that number still come in, though the extra supply of them has long since been exhausted.

Mr. James K. Wallace, who wrote the article, passed on several years ago.

The Lord is My Shepherd; I Shall Not Want.

"Sheep instinctively know," said D'Alfonso, "that ere they have been folded for the night the shepherd has planned out their grazing trip for the morrow. It may be he will take them back over the same range; it may be he will go to a new grazing ground. They do not worry as his guidance has been good in the past and they have faith in the future, knowing he has their well-being in view."

He Maketh Me to Lie Down in Green Pastures.

"Sheep graze from around three-thirty o'clock in the morning until about ten o'clock. Then they want to lie down for three or four hours and rest," said D'Alfonso. "When they are contentedly chewing their cud the shepherd knows they are putting on fat. Consequently the good shepherd starts his flock out in the early hours on the rougher herbage, moving through the morning onto the richer, sweeter grasses, and finally coming with the band to a shady place for its forenoon rest into the best grazing of the day. Sheep, while resting in such happy surroundings, not only have had the benefit of the good late eating but have the atmosphere on the fine green pastures around them, giving the natural incentive towards contentment and growth."

He Leadeth Me Beside the Still Waters.

"Every sheepman knows," said the Basque, "that sheep will not drink gurgling water. There are many small springs high in the hills of the Holy Land whose waters run down to the valleys only to evaporate in the desert sun. Although the sheep greatly need the water they will not drink from the tiny fast flowing streams until the shepherd has found a place where rocks or erosion has made a little pool or else has fashioned out with his own hands a pocket sufficient to hold at least a bucketful.

He Restoreth My Soul; He Leadeth Me in the Paths of Righteousness for His Name's Sake.

"Holy Land sheep are led rather than driven in their wanderings in search of browse. They exceed in herding instinct the Spanish Merino or the French Rambouillet," (according to D'Alfonso). "Each one takes its place in the grazing line in the morning and keeps the same position throughout the day. Once, however, during the day, each sheep leaves its place and goes to the shepherd. The sheep approaches with expectant eye and mild little Baa. Whereupon the shepherd stretches out his hand and the sheep runs to him. He rubs its nose and ears, scratches its chin, whispers love words into its ears, and fondles it affectionately. The sheep, in the meantime, rubs against his leg or, if he is sitting down, nibbles at the shepherd's ear and rubs its cheek against his face. After a few minutes of this communion with the master the sheep returns to its place in the feeding line refreshed and made content by this personal contact."

*Yea; Though I Walk Through the Valley of the
Shadow of Death I Will Fear No Evil
for Thou Art With Me.*

"There is an actual Valley of the Shadow of Death in Palestine and every shepherd from Spain to Dalmatia knows of it. It is south of the Jericho road leading from Jerusalem to the Dead Sea and is a very narrow defile through a mountain range. It is necessary to go through this valley to get from the old time feeding grounds of David and his tribesmen to those of Abraham and his descendants. Its side walls are over fifteen hundred feet high in places and it is about four and one-half miles long yet is only ten to twelve feet wide at the bottom. The grade of the valley slopes from about twenty-seven hundred feet above sea level at one end down to nearly four hundred feet below sea level at the other. The valley is made dangerous due to its floor being badly eroded by waters from cloud-bursts, so that actual footing on solid rock is so narrow that in many places a sheep cannot turn around. Mules have not been able to make the trip for centuries but sheep and goat herders from earliest Old Testament days have maintained a passage for their stock. Gullies, often seven and eight feet deep, have been washed in many places. It is an unwritten law of the shepherds that flocks must go up the valley in the morning hours and down towards the eventide else there would be endless confusion should flocks meet in the defile."

Thy Rod and Thy Staff They Comfort Me.

"About half way through the valley the walk crosses from one side to the other at a place where the two and one-half foot wide path is cut in two by an eight-foot deep gully. One section of the walk is about eighteen inches higher than the other, so in their journeying down the valley, the sheep have to jump upward and across, while on the opposite trip they jump downward. The shepherd stands at this break and urges, coaxes, pets, encourages and sometimes forces the sheep to make the leap. As a result of slippery walkways, poor footing or tiredness, sheep occasionally miss the jump and land in the gully. The shepherd's rod is immediately brought into play. The old style crook is encircled around a large sheep's neck or a small sheep's chest and it is lifted to safety. If the more modern narrow crook is used, the sheep is caught just above the hoofs and lifted up to the walk. Many wild dogs lurk in the shadows of the valley looking for prey, and when they are encountered the shepherd's staff comes into active use. After a band has entered the defile the lead sheep may come onto a dog. Unable to retreat, the leaders Baa a warning and upon hearing this, the shepherd, skilled in throwing the staff, hurls it at the dog, often one hundred fifty feet away. In all but rare instances, he succeeds in knocking the dog down into the washed out gully where it is easily killed. Climatic and grazing conditions make it necessary for the sheep to be moved through the Valley of the Shadow of Death for seasonal feeding each year so they have learned to fear no evil, for their master is there to aid and protect them."

*Thou Preparest a Table Before Me in the Presence
of Mine Enemies.*

"This statement seems to convey a boastful, rather pagan thought of gloating over the hunger of others while

those in the favor of Jehovah feasted. However, David's meaning is a simple one," said D'Alfonso, "when conditions on the Holy Land sheep ranges are known. Poisonous plants abound which are fatal to grazing animals. The most noxious is a species of whorled milkweed. It sinks its roots deep down in the rocky soils and its eradication during the centuries has been impossible. Each spring the shepherd must be constantly on guard as the plant is on some of the best feeding ground. When found the shepherd takes his awkward old mattock and goes on ahead of the flock grubbing out every stock and root he can see. As he digs out the stocks he lays them up on little stone pyres, some of which were built by shepherds in Old Testament days and by morrow they are dry enough to burn. In the meantime, the field being free from the poisonous plants, the sheep are led into the newly prepared pasture and, in the presence of their deadly plant enemies, they eat in peace."

*Thou Anointest My Head with Oil; My
Cup Runneth Over.*

"This phrase has been interpreted many times as symbolic of fullness of reward for well-doing. Literally, however, it is the statement of a daily task of a professional shepherd in the most time-honored calling. At every sheep fold there is found a big earthen bowl of olive oil and a large stone jar of water. As the sheep come in for the night they are led along the side of the wall to the gate in one end. The shepherds lays aside his woolen robe and his staff, but rests his rod across the top of the gateway just higher than the backs of the sheep. As each passes him in single file he quickly examines it for briars in the ears, snags in the cheek or weeping of the eyes from dust or scratches. When such conditions are found, he drops the rod across the sheep's back and it steps out of line and waits until all the sheep have been examined. Out of his flock of two hundred fifty ewes, the shepherd may find one or a dozen needing attention," said D'Alfonso. "Each sheep's laceration is carefully cleaned. Then the shepherd dips his hand into the bowl of olive oil and anoints the injury gently but thoroughly and is never sparing of the oil. Along with the treatment the shepherd's 'lovelords' are poured into the sheep's ears in sympathy. Then the cup is dipped into the large jar of water, kept cool by evaporation in the unglazed pottery, and is brought out—never half full but always overflowing. The sheep will sink its nose down into the water clear to the eyes, if fevered, and drink until fully refreshed. Then it is allowed to enter the sheepfold and the next injured sheep is treated."

"When all the sheep are at rest, the shepherd places his rod in the corner, lays his staff on the ground within reach in case it is needed for protection of the flock during the night, wraps himself in his heavy woolen robe and lies down across the gateway facing the sheep, for his night's repose."

"So," said D'Alfonso, "after all this care and protection can a sheep be blamed for soliloquizing in the twilight—as translated into words by David."

*Surely Goodness and Mercy Shall Follow Me All
the Days of My Life: and I Will Dwell
in the House of the Lord Forever.*

The Wool Market

By C. J. Fawcett, General Manager
National Wool Marketing Corporation

THE month of November insofar as the domestic wool market is concerned closed in more-or-less listless fashion. Perhaps we should say the activity of the prior month, during which the Census Bureau in Washington showed consumption to be 82,450,000 pounds on a greasy-shorn basis, this being the largest monthly consumption on record, had transferred itself into one of assimilation. October, of course, had been one of the biggest months in a long time, both in regard to volume and price.

Practically all of this business came as a result of the large orders placed by the War Department, and since domestic wool had the right of way, the market was pretty well cleared of most of the wool of the finer grades. The task of delivering large weights of wool sold during October pretty well occupied the houses during most of November.

Late in October the War Department became somewhat concerned with the future supply of domestic wool, and early in November the Secretary of War exercised his authority in permitting bids on future government orders

to be made on the basis of the use of either foreign or domestic wool, or a combination of both, in the materials they were planning to buy. This announcement acted almost immediately as a brake on the market and practically all trading in domestic wool subsided. The market for foreign wools, particularly South American, became quite active and broadened extensively, and there was a large volume of South American business transacted. This was particularly true in the case of the finer grades of South American wools, which were substantially lower in price than the domestic, or territory, wools. However, this increased activity in the South American wools served to strengthen and cause a fair rise in that market also. Purchases, however, can still be made at prices below our idea of values for comparable domestic grades. The normal outlets for the South American clip such as Continental Europe are not available, due to the blockade of the seas by the British government. Therefore, all the wool normally going to the European Continent from South America is seeking a market in the United States.

Recent efforts on the part of Japan, Sweden, and England to acquire stocks of raw wool in South America have not been very successful, for the South American wool growers prefer good United States dollars to English pounds, or to the barter system necessary in the case of trading with Japan. So, it appears that the bulk of the South American clip, as well as a substantial portion of the Australian clip, will continue to be dumped on our market here in Boston. The importance of this movement to future values of our domestic wool cannot be over-estimated.

Not much progress has been made toward the importation to this country of the 250 million pounds of British-owned wool, which is to be set up as an emergency supply, or backlog. In addition to the technical details surrounding a transaction of this sort which must be worked out, it appears to us that the increased intensity of the Nazi attacks on British shipping is making the matter of shipping tonnage very acute, and it is understood that bottoms leaving Australia which would normally carry wool are now being diverted to the vital food supplies and

Domestic Wool and Mohair Quotations—Week Ending Friday, November 29, 1940 GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS

	Scoured Basis Boston Prices	Grease Equivalents Based Upon Arbitrary Shrinkage Percentages (1)					
		Shrink and Grease Equivalent		Shrink and Grease Equivalent		Shrink and Grease Equivalent	
Fine Combing (Staple)	\$1.07-1.10	(63%)	\$.40-.41	(65%)	\$.37-.39	(68%)	\$.34-.35
Fine French Combing	1.02-1.07	(64%)	.37-.39	(66%)	.35-.36	(69%)	.32-.33
Fine Clothing	.95-1.00	(65%)	.34-.35	(68%)	.30-.32	(71%)	.28-.29
½ Blood Combing (Staple)	1.03-1.05	(58%)	.43-.44	(60%)	.41-.42	(64%)	.37-.38
½ Blood French Combing	.97-1.02	(59%)	.40-.42	(61%)	.38-.40	(65%)	.34-.36
½ Blood Clothing	.90-.95	(60%)	.36-.38	(62%)	.34-.36	(66%)	.31-.32
¾ Blood Combing	.87-.90	(53%)	.41-.42	(55%)	.39-.41	(58%)	.37-.38
¾ Blood Clothing	.83-.85	(54%)	.38-.39	(56%)	.37-.38	(59%)	.34-.35
¼ Blood Combing	.82-.85	(50%)	.41-.43	(52%)	.39-.41	(55%)	.37-.38
Low ¼ Blood	.78-.81	(45%)	.43-.45	(47%)	.41-.43	(50%)	.39-.41
Common and Braid	.75-.77	(44%)	.42-.43	(46%)	.41-.42	(49%)	.38-.39

(1) In order to present scoured basis prices on terms of greasy wools, scoured basis market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages representative of light, average, and heavy shrinking wools for the different length groups quoted.

general cargo necessary for the homeland. It would, therefore, appear that the matter of hauling this tonnage to this country may meet with more difficulty than has been anticipated.

In general, it may be said that the whole wool and textile industry at the present writing is decidedly foreign-wool minded and this is something, of course, that domestic wool growers and their representatives will have to watch closely in order that their interests may not be jeopardized.

The government is receiving bids today (December 5) for a substantial yardage of goods of various descriptions. This will be the first contract in which bids will be accepted on the basis of 100 per cent domestic wool, 50 per cent foreign wool, or 100 per cent foreign wool, and it will be interesting to see how the bids compare. It is understood, also, that preference will be given to manufacturers making bids on goods entailing the use of 100 per cent domestic wool. The amount of the proposed differential has not as yet been made known to the public.

The time has now come when foreign wools are arriving from both South America and Australia. Two boats arriving in the next few days will land a total of 51,000 bales, which is almost a record shipment. From here on domestic values will be governed almost entirely by the cost of foreign wool, for it is this type of wool that is now going into civilian business.

In the meantime, values of domestic wool are quotable at steady prices at about \$1.05 clean for good fine and fine medium wool, \$1 for halfblood, 90 cents for three-eighths, 85 cents for quarterblood, but the market is not active on this class of wool, due in part, perhaps, to a limited selection. Fleeces are in small supply and are holding their own fairly well at about 45 cents for bright quarterblood and three-eighths, but here again foreign medium grades are having the call and it is difficult to sell domestic wool at the market.

Transactions in Washington and

movements of foreign wool this winter will be of vital interest to the wool growing industry. The values on vari-

ous grades of wool as listed by the Department of Agriculture are shown in the table (page 25).

1940 Consigned Wools

ANY wool grower who consigned his 1940 clip and has a complaint as to the way his wool was sold by the consignee or dealer should report the facts to the National Wool Growers Association.

A considerable number of western clips were shipped on consignment to various houses during the slow periods in this year's wool market. Most of these consigned clips have now been sold and accounted for.

Following discussions between the wool dealers' committee and the wool marketing committee of the National Wool Growers Association, at the Casper convention last January, members of the National Wool Trade Association adopted a new form of consignment contract. This new contract, used in 1940, provided:

The consignee (dealer) would not purchase the wool consigned to him.

The grower's consigned wool would not be mixed with other wool without the written consent of the grower.

The grower could choose any one of the following options concerning the sale of his consigned wool:

The grower could set a price at the time of consigning, or

The grower could give written notice at any time of the price he would accept, or

The sale would not be final until the price was approved by the grower.

The grower, under the new contract, also had the option of setting a date, before which the dealer would not sell the wool. The contract also provided that a sale of consigned wool would be reported to the grower within two days of the date on which the sale was made.

The contract also provided "that the consignee will from time to time furnish to the grower information as to market conditions and also furnish a description of the clip and the estimated shrinkage."

The wool dealers will have a committee at the Spokane convention. Any complaints on the part of the growers can be presented then, but it is necessary that the facts upon which a complaint is based should now be given to the National Wool Growers Association.

The Wool Fund: \$10,862.64

RECEIPTS TO DECEMBER 1, 1940

BY STATES:

California	\$ 243.20
Colorado	620.95
Idaho	1,324.85
Montana	2,412.40
Minnesota	.65
Nebraska	14.45
Nevada	286.56
New Mexico	249.27
Oregon	489.07
North Dakota	23.00
South Dakota	481.40
Texas	774.94
Utah	693.05
Washington	96.75
Wyoming	1,537.85
Merrion & Wilkins	1,614.25

\$10,862.64

BY DEALERS:

Adams & Leland	\$ 426.70
Angell, Bronsdon & DuPont	55.75
Bert Lyon & Co.	8.25
Clinton C. Brown	3.40
Colonial Wool Co.	772.82
Dewey, Gould & Co.	276.55
Draper & Co.	1,497.65
Eisemann, Inc.	23.85
Emery & Conant Co., Inc.	168.41
Forte, Dupee, Sawyer Co.	458.30
Roger Griffin & Co.	143.95
Hallowell, Jones & Donald	1,018.60
H. I. Haber Wool Co.	87.45
Harris Wool & Fur Co.	146.95
A. W. Hilliard and Son	41.75
Hills, Oglesby & Devine	237.00
A. MacArthur Co.	46.70
Merrion & Wilkins	1,614.25
Walter A. Marston	15.57
Munro, Kincaid, Edgehill	1,481.14
Northwest Livestock Production Credit Assn.	173.25
Pacific Wool Growers	42.20
Roswell Wool & Mohair Co.	19.60
S. S. Ibrman & Sons	755.30
Sheldon & Co.	11.30
Swift & Co.	16.50
Texas Warehouses (through C. B. Wardlaw)	606.91
Chas. J. Webb Sons Co., Inc.	176.30
Winslow & Co.	126.10
Woolgrowers Whse. & Marketing Co.	3.00
Wright Bros.	67.75

DIRECT TO NATIONAL ASSOCIATION:

Leo Sheep Co., Rawlins, Wyo.	14.20
Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers Assn.	129.45

Oregon Wool Growers Assn.	5.01
W. B. DeGraw, Edwards, Colo.	2.00
New Mexico Wool Growers Assn.	6.03
California Wool Growers Assn.	15.00
Devereaux, Burke & Sheridan, H. J. Devereaux, Rapid City, S. D.	23.65
King Bros. Co., Wyoming	65.00
Idaho Wool Growers Assn.	10.50
R. C. Rich Sheep Co., Burley, Idaho	20.85
Wyoming Wool Growers Assn.	14.80
F. C. Clarke, Laytonville, Calif.	5.00
John Reed, Lincoln Feeder Corp., Kemmerer, Wyo.	27.90

\$10,862.64

Contributors During November

CALIFORNIA

John Capezzoli	Peter Laxalt
Raymond Cernez	Fermin Mandaren
P. H. Etchecopar	Walter Nye
Edward Fordin	Jose Uruburu
Geer & Lamoree	Geo. E. Williams
Bert Ithurburn	

COLORADO

Abila Bros.	S. J. & C. Miller
Bustos & Ribalia	Myer Bros.
Felix Cordova	George Niebuhr
Arthur L. Davis	Oxanduburu Bros.
C. M. Fleming	Jean Oxanduburu
Firm Bros. & Pacheco	John Papoulas
Dam Gomez	Gene Palacios
Juan E. Gonzales	Anna D. Round Est.
W. W. Hammond	J. G. Sanchez
B. J. Jones	James Smith
S. J. Lamme	Malacquez & Daniel
Merritt Bros.	Valdez
Raphael Maldonado	First National Bank of
Tobias Maldonado	Walsenburg

IDAHO

E. Andrew Adams	Maistegui Bros.
Frank Bartschi	Lester Monk
August Bransford	T. L. McFarland
Albert Bens	C. A. Orr
Ray Christensen	J. S. Painter
Charles A. Carlson	Wilfred Steadman
J. N. Cooper	Sloviaczek & Toman
Frank Disdler	Bros.
Deseret Livestock Co.	W. D. Stiles
L. Goldstein	L. G. Strong
John Gastenbide	Joseph Steele
Hubbard Bros.	J. Geo. Schmidt
Humphreys Bros.	Gust Travis
George Howell	Thos. Taylor
Hammett Livestock Co.	D. A. Taylor
Laurence Jones	Marcel Trevino
Frank Jougard	Taylor Bros.
A. Katseanos	W. D. Taylor
Chas. Lau	Rodney Tobias
D. J. Lau & Son	Ed Whitman
Lombard & Para	John Wallace
Charles Lau	

MONTANA

Ed Arnott	John Kuhn
E. L. Alexander	Clement C. Killhan

Avery & Watson	Livingston County Wool Growers Assn.
Robert F. Alhgren	R. W. Lanaman
Milton Aldrich	Lode & Stewart
N. K. Boice	T. O. Larson
Beaver & Vincent	Rene Labrie
Hugh G. Bent	W. F. Lee
Rodner Bros.	Sherlie Latch
J. C. Burrington	E. L. Lucier
John M. & Ralph Beatty	George Lodman
Beedie Bros.	G. P. Logan
A. S. Bassett	Mabe Luhm
R. W. Boone	Bernard Lewis
O. B. Brevig	John Ladd
Henry Bacon	Manly A. Moore
Earl Bassett	Ivan Minnow
Harry Bowen	J. McDonald
Carnot Breckenridge	John Moe
Glen Bleardell	Tom Minnow
Frank F. Bowman	W. C. McHattie
J. C. Brown	Moore Livestock Co.
G. Berg	John M. McTaggart
C. E. Belden	Jack McKenzie
Emil V. Barker	McElvain Bros.
J. P. Cooney	John McKenzie
C. M. E. Ranch	Robert Matz
Colby Sheep Co.	Angus McKay
Phil H. Chevallier	Donald Murray
Isaac B. Clary	D. A. McMillin
Edward Cueth	J. E. McMillin
W. E. Crowley & Son	E. L. Mustard
W. B. Cooley	T. B. McKenna
Frank Collier	R. L. McDonald
John Carlson	Mike Machler
Tom Ceroski	W. P. McEneaney
A. L. Clendenan	Charles H. McKenzie
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Jorn Cripps	Archie F. Nelson
Edgar Cripps	Art Nelson
Carston Packing Co.	Nelson Bros.
Fred W. Colver	Nels R. Nelson
L. G. Dalton	F. M. Owens
Chester Dolan	Jim Oliver
M. E. Dailey	Jonas Onnes
John Duncan	A. J. Pfaff
Neal Donahoe	Wallace S. Perrine
Stanley Erickson	Joe Peoples
Ed Englet	C. F. Peterson
O. E. Eike	Newell Philbrick
F. F. Eaton	Dale Philbrick
C. R. Francisco	Price Bros.
G. S. Frary	W. O. Pound & Sons
J. E. Foster	L. D. Percivil
Robert & Frank Forgy	Alberte Paspisie
Wm. Ferguson & Sons	Ralph Pratt
F. Fickett	Wayne & Glenn Pratt
C. J. Foran & Sons	Russell G. Patterson
L. L. Flanagan	E. Phipps
V. J. Folda	J. A. Robinson
Roy Gilliard	C. W. Ryan
R. B. Grey	W. E. Robinson
Harry Galt	George Rue
Wm. Gangler	F. W. Robinson
George A. Gilpatrick	Vio Rue
H. E. Gardner	C. Regh
Roy Gordon	J. T. Raw
Abe Harpstad	Paul Robinson
Ernest Hansen	Ralph Robertson
Leo J. Horan	W. Somers
Emil Hansen	L. N. Solberg
Hughes Livestock Co.	E. Slayton
Harkness & Son	Joe Spero
Sven Holland	Frank Shafer
William Hughes	J. T. Stanley
Mary Hughes	Harold Schroeder
P. Horton	L. R. Sandquist
H. O. Harrison	Michael J. Sullivan
Healey & Bonine	E. M. Stephens
Henry Hall	William Scheifer
Neal Haight	Steve Slack
Donald Hubber	C. L. Steele
H. B. Hess	John Senteney
Harvey & Jennie	Lee Spurgin
Mrs. Lillian E. Halbert	Fred A. Thisted
Clinton R. Hassett	C. J. Thom
Geo. Isaacs	Teigan L. & L. Co.
James B. Imel	Frank W. Taylor
H. Josland	Elmer Turmann
J. Johnson	Clyde Thomas
M. Jager	E. E. Thomas
Mandy Johnson	W. A. Thomas
John G. Jerde	R. W. Vinson
Alma E. Johnson	A. Vail
Hugh Jennie	Mrs. H. W. Van Deusen
C. T. Jeffery	Jacob W. Vogel
M. A. Johnson	Donald S. Waite
Geo. Kerns	J. F. Wisdom
L. F. Kelley	E. A. Wilson
Art Kincheloe	Arthur Wilcox
Marie Kuchta	G. E. Wendt
Lum Knerr	
E. J. Osgood	

Kilpatrick Bros.

NEBRASKA

Frank Azcarate
Mike Arregui
Crus Bilbao
Pete Corta
Clover Livestock Co.
Arthur Drowns
Joe Ecegary
J. P. Ellison
Ed Heath
Holland L. S. Co.
E. C. Lye
W. C. & A. L. McGinty

NEVADA

McBride Sheep Co.
Jack Mintz
Orudencio Mendive
Pedro Olabarrio
Lorenzo Recanzone
Sebastian Sario
R. B. Steward
Smith Creek Livestock Co.
John G. Taylor
John Uhalde
Walther Bros.

OREGON

J. R. Arrien
J. R. Breeze
J. G. Barratt
Hugh C. Curran & Sons
Cunningham Sheep Co.
John J. Conroy
Charles Colton
James Cant
Fine Sheep Co.
Hynd Bros. Co.
T. L. Hansen
John Hardman
L. H. Holboke
John Madden

SOUTH DAKOTA

Earl Clarkson
L. R. Chiesinan
Clarkson & Schuft
Floyd Frane
R. L. Foster
Matt Hafner
Ray Hakerman
Woodrow Hayes
J. O. Hayes
Hugh Harney
Heinbaugh Sheep Co.
C. H. Holmes

TEXAS

Jack T. Brown
Chas. H. Balzen
H. C. Barfield & Son
Joe Blakeney Wool Warehouse
T. K. Carr
Thos. B. Coffey
C. F. Chenualt
Central Texas Trading Co.
Vol. J. Casey
Chas. E. Crist Warehouse
W. B. Dixon
L. M. Evans
R. B. Fries
Horners'
D. H. Hughes
M. Holekamp
Arthur Harral
Junction Warehouse Co.
Thos. James
City of Kerrville
Alfred Knott
Archie Lee
B. B. Noelke
Producers Wool & Mohair Co.
W. O. Pape
Roddie & Company

Fred C. Anderson
Henry L. Acord
Bennion Ranch Co.
Bountiful Live Stock Co.
Douglas Bergesen
W. D. Beers & Sons
Hampton Cobb
Eugene Colby Estate
Reual E. Christensen
F. R. Christensen
J. H. Dredge
Niels Dahl
Ferdinand Erickson
Irvin Gerber
John Gavataki
Higbee & Clark
Roy Huber
Washington Hunter
Elmer Huber

WASHINGTON

William Bell
Thos. J. Drumheller
John Eder & Sons
S. A. Fernandez
T. L. Henderson
V. F. Jensen

WYOMING

Cadet Alzugarat
Michel Auzqui
Ray Ainsworth
J. C. Alkerman
Arnaud Auzqui
D. E. Black
Jas. H. Burgess
Morton Brandt
Earl Brown

J. C. Booth
Lewis Barker
B. Bjornstead
Demar M. Bower
W. O. Bishop
Hattie Bentley
H. Bassett
Pat Brow
J. T. Baskett
Cannon Creek & R. D. Campbell
Murdo Campbell
George Cross
Walter Cheney
Everett Cheney
Mrs. Knute Carlson
H. C. Cook
A. C. Crafts Estate
John Daley Sheep Co.
Diamond Ring Co.
Charles B. Devoe
Robt. J. Davidson
F. A. Dolan
Diamond Ranch Co.
Frank Ellis
Martin Etchart
R. Tex Eggar
W. R. Evans
Findley & Brown
Frank Garro
J. B. Greenough
Harry Hansen
Call Hickey
Wm. S. Holland
Elroy Heaps
Vlasis Halamandaris
Leo Hinkle
S. M. Hoosier
A. O. Hurst
Josendahl & Sons
Johnston Sheep Co.
L. L. Jameson
Steve Kicheris
Kennedy & Todd
Knapp & Philip
E. F. Lewis
Robert Lind
Angus E. Linton
P. M. Lewis
E. E. Lewis

Edna Mudge
Camille Mazet
W. A. Mayer
Robert W. Orchard
Orchard Ranch
Hahner Patter
Lon Poston
John Peters
Wilmer Porter
John Peterson
L. Penton
Quarter Circle Bell Ranch
Richard Redland
B. L. Reed
Mrs. Robert Rankin
M. C. Rowley
B. E. Reno
Frank Rate
George Ramage
William Ramage
J. C. Shelden
Claus H. Sievers
Calvin Shell
Geo. & J. O. Sims
Spearhead Sheep Co.
Leroy Smith
Roland Streeter
Joe Shyrook
E. Sanders
Glen Schatzer
W. R. Stevens
Schneider Bros.
George Shyrook
Frank Stout
George Shenode
Ethel Stoner, Est. of
J. H. Stoner
Clarence Taylor
Wm. E. Taylor
James W. Tulloch
John Tobin
R. A. Tolman
C. H. Tolman
Vernon & Griffith
Morgan Wickam
H. W. Welling
D. A. Wishwell
Wyoming Industrial Ins.
Reynold Zeisman

Wool Goods Markets Featured by Additional Army Orders

OPENING of bids on approximately 13,000,000 yards of wool goods for use by the United States Army featured activity in wool goods markets during the week ended December 6, according to the New York Wool Top Exchange Service. Mills were busily figuring prices to be submitted and decided to refrain from soliciting civilian business until the contracts of these materials are awarded. New business in civilian wear was light, as it generally is at this time of year.

The Wool Top Exchange release further stated:

With mills sold up solidly for several months ahead, buyers virtually gave up attempts to obtain supplies for spot and nearby shipments and were trying to secure them from jobbers whose stocks have dwindled as a result of the steady buying of the last few months. Most mill men and merchants were kept busy trying to untangle delivery snarls that have developed in many divisions of the trade. Most mills have been giving Army orders the right of way with the result that shipments of civilian fabrics

have been tardy. It was for the purpose of avoiding such tangles that the Army decided some time ago to outline its requirements for the entire year so that mills would not feel that they were compelled to reserve a certain amount of machinery for government orders.

Men's wear mills continued busy on both commercial and Army orders and a number reported that they had sold up their production through the first quarter of next year. Prices, as was to be expected, were strong throughout. However, there was less of a disposition on the part of buyers to operate into the distant future, since they feel that world wool supplies are more than adequate to meet any domestic demand for wool goods. Clothing manufacturers stepped up operations, and sales of wool apparel at retail were stimulated by cold weather over large sections of the country. There was a fair spot call for overcoatings, which was met mostly by jobbers. Manufacturers of clothing reported a large influx of orders on spring and summer apparel. It was predicted that a scramble for goods would develop after the turn of the year since a number of cutters have covered only a part of their requirements and have reached the position where they must buy or run the risk of being without supplies.

Buying of women's wear fabrics continued to expand and prices were strong. A number of mills in this division have sold up their output for several months ahead. Coat and suit markets here were dull as they usually are in the holiday period. Manufacturing operations, however, were ahead of any corresponding period in the last four years. Retail sales of women's wool garments were reported heavy, and stocks in the hands of stores were reported to be dwindling fast.

Underwear mills are operating at top rates on both civilian and military orders. Part-wool underwear has been advanced from 25 cents to one dollar per dozen, depending on wool content, as a result of the sharp rise in wool values since the beginning of the season. Wool hosiery mills are in the best position they have known in years as a result of the combination of civilian and military buying. Most plants are operating fulltime or eighty hours per week. Cold weather stimulated the call for wool blankets which could be obtained only from a few sources. Mills on government contracts were unable to meet the demand. Sweater mills were accepting orders for August delivery, having sold up the bulk of their production for the first half of next year.

With the Women's Auxiliaries

TEXAS

FOR the first time in the history of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, a meeting which included the Women's Auxiliary, was held at College Station in October with headquarters on the campus of A. and M. College.

On the evening preceding the business sessions, an excellent dinner and delightful program was tendered the guests by the college in one of the mess halls.

The President of A. and M. College, Mr. Walton, and his assistant, Mr. Ashburn, together with Mr. Ed Mayer, president of the Texas Association, regaled the diners with witticisms and impromptu reminiscences, accompanied by occasional retaliations from the floor. This badinage was followed with more serious talks by Mr. Walton and Mr. Mayer in which each stressed an earnest desire for greater cooperation between college and association that the benefits to be derived through assistance and suggestion from each side might be obtained.

At the close of the dinner 200 freshmen students filed into the hall and entertained the guests with a program of college songs, giving us as a finale, Irving Berlin's "God Bless America," which brought enthusiastic applause from every Republican and Democrat in the hall.

At eight forty-five the following morning the reception room of the Old Mess Hall began to fill with officers and directors of the Women's Auxiliary. Fifty-two women signed the sheepskin register as the directors filed in for their third meeting of the year.

After the regulation call to order by our president, Mrs. Baker, reports from various committees and officers were read or given. Mrs. Marsh Lea, our recording secretary and treasurer, with her customary dignity and thoroughness, gave an excellent account of

Material for this department should be sent to the National Press Correspondent, Mrs. Emory C. Smith, 1636 Princeton Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

the previous meeting at Del Rio in June with a list of 108 new members and a treasurer's balance of \$895.93.

Mrs. Baker, after the disposal of reports and new business, called for a reading of the revised constitution by our parliamentarian, Gladys Mayer. Miss Mayer presented one article of the constitution at a time which, after discussion from the floor, was voted upon. At the conclusion of the whole discussion, it was decided to have the constitution as it now stands printed in booklet form and a copy mailed to each of the 234 directors and members of the auxiliary.

Following Mrs. Baker's appointment of committees, one for the selection of a board of directors for the coming year and the others to promote and decide upon plans for the annual meeting at San Angelo in December, the meeting adjourned for a mingling of members with the ladies of the campus. Coffee was served by our hostesses.

A noon luncheon was served in the mess halls with the more than six thousand military students as hosts while the members of the Saddle and Sirloin Club acted as escorts.

In the afternoon, most instructive trips were made over the campus with the college ladies acting as guides. An inspection was made of the kitchens, refrigeration rooms and dishwashing plants. Later the various buildings were visited, and a most interesting demonstration was seen at the wool scouring plant, conducted by Mr. Stanley Davis.

In the laboratory kitchen, Dr. Cover gave a demonstration of the proper preparation and cooking of a leg of lamb. The meat was cooked in a shallow, uncovered baking pan with no water and no seasoning and without

removing the fell or tough, transparent skin covering of the leg. The uncovered pan was placed in an oven of low temperature—300° F.—and left until the thermometer, inserted into the thickest part of the leg, reached a temperature of 170° to 176° F.

Following the demonstration, Dr. Cover served slices of the roast lamb to her guests who found it tender and delicious, even without seasoning. One interesting statement by Dr. Cover was to the effect that seasoning does not penetrate meat in cooking but usually finds its way to the juices in the bottom of the pan.

To those who refused the lamb and stood in a corner with up-turned noses, I would say, "Remember the bitter olive for which you cultivated a taste because it became fashionable." The olive lacks both the vitamins and digestibility of lamb.

At night the student body entertained the crowd with their annual rodeo—one of the keenest and most spirited rodeos that this experienced rodeo crowd had ever witnessed. An indoor rodeo was a novelty for the West Texans.

Practically the entire group remained the following day to witness the football game between A. and M. and T. C. U. of Fort Worth in which A. and M. won 21-7.

Mr. Ed Mayer, president of the men's association, and his secretary, Mr. Mackey, who promoted the trip to College Station, must have felt well repaid for their efforts. The officers and faculty of the college were earnest in their expressed desire for greater cooperation between the two groups and a committee is to be appointed by Mr. Mayer for investigation of the animal husbandry course and to make suggestions for improving it to better meet the needs of the day.

It was grand—hot—October weather through these three days of mingling, discussions and sight-seeing on the A. and M. campus and a weary bunch

of people headed their cars in various directions toward home at the end. But no weariness was great enough to dispel the enthusiasm for the success and benefit derived from the trip and the time spent on the campus of a great college.

Carolyn H. Harral,
Corresponding Secretary

UTAH

THE Women's State Auxiliary to the Utah Wool Growers Association completed a very successful project from November 3-9: Utah Wool Week.

All local organizations throughout the state were sent posters to assist the merchants in the various towns in advertising wool in their window displays that week, and as president of the state auxiliary, I wish to express my appreciation to the various groups, also the merchants and public as a whole, for their increased interest and support of Wool Week.

During the week a bridge luncheon was given in which lamb pie were featured, and a very able talk on the importance of the new fabric legislation to the buying public was made by Mr. Jas. A. Hooper, secretary of the Utah Wool Growers Association.

With the signing by President Roosevelt of the Wool Fabrics Labeling Law, we feel the necessity of forming new plans and promoting new ideas for advertising wool and informing the public what they can expect in future buying.

I believe a very interesting project could be sponsored by our National Auxiliary whereby each state organization could contact all communities of the state for the purpose of advertising wool products and educating the consuming public on the superior qualities of wool over synthetic fibers.

Convention Plans

Arrangements are being made for the annual meeting of the Utah State Auxiliary, to be held in conjunction with the men's organization, January 9-10, 1941, at the Utah Hotel, Salt Lake City.

Officers and committees in charge are as follows:

President, Mrs. J. R. Eliason, Salt Lake City.

1st Vice President, Mrs. Thos. Coddington, American Fork.

2nd Vice President, Mrs. Bryant H. Stringham, Vernal.

Secretary, Mrs. Wm. S. Hatch, Woods Cross.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. I. H. Jacob, Salt Lake City.

Historian, Mrs. Henry Moss, Salt Lake City.

COMMITTEES

PROGRAM

Mrs. Dan Capener, Salt Lake City
Mrs. Julian Neff, Salt Lake City
Mrs. Q. G. Crawford, Salt Lake City
Mrs. Lawrence Kane, Salt Lake City

FINANCE

Mrs. H. H. Stevens
Mrs. M. A. Smith
Mrs. Scott Smith
Mrs. David Smith, Jr.
Mrs. Vern Chipman
Mrs. Walter V. Pace

PROMOTION

Mrs. Emory Smith, Salt Lake City
Mrs. T. Tracy Wright, Salt Lake City
Mrs. Emily Lamoreaux, Cedar City
Mrs. Don Clyde, Heber City
Mrs. Harold Reader, Vernal
Mrs. Bert Adamson, American Fork
Mrs. Vern Pace, Richfield

HOSTESSES

Mrs. Scott Smith
Mrs. Hyrum Erickson
Mrs. Arthur Adams, Chairman

The state executive officers' meeting will be held at the Hotel Utah, January 9, 1941, at 7:30 P.M. All officers are requested to attend.

Mrs. J. R. Eliason, President

Salt Lake City Chapter

FOLLOWING our plan for this year's meetings, the November session of the Salt Lake Chapter to the Utah Wool Growers, was held at the home of one of its members, Mrs. Moroni A. Smith. Assisting Mrs. Smith with the luncheon which preceded the business meeting were Mrs. Emory C. Smith, Mrs. Scott A. Smith, and Mrs. William Oswald.

Miss Susie Sanford, from the Utah Agricultural College Extension Division, gave a very interesting and educational demonstration on various textiles, bringing out many valuable pointers on how to distinguish the different fibers. The members entered freely into a discussion relative to quality of each particular fiber, and Miss Sanford answered many questions pertaining to the different types of rayon, cotton, silk, and wool.

Designed to raise funds for publicity and advertising during the year, a dance was given at the Art Barn the night of December 6. Auxiliary mem-

bers and their husbands and friends had a very good time, and it was agreed by all that similar affairs should be put on oftener in the future. Both from a social and financial standpoint, this dance was a success. Committee members assisting Mrs. David G. Smith, chairman, were: Mrs. Royal M. Smith, Mrs. Scott A. Smith, and Mrs. E. Jay Kearns.

The December meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. James A. Hooper, with Mrs. Arthur Smith, Mrs. E. Jay Kearns, and Mrs. W. V. Pace, assisting. It is planned to have a book reviewed and to work on wool Christmas gifts.

OREGON

Umatilla County Chapter

THE Wool Growers Auxiliary of Umatilla County, Oregon, sponsored a Wool and Hobby Show, November 9, in the Vert Club Room in Pendleton. Mrs. Mac Hoke and Mrs. Lynn Caton were co-chairmen, and Mrs. W. R. Wyrick, publicity chairman, prepared many items for publication in the local papers, encouraging the cooperation of the general public.

The exhibit included beautiful articles, both useful and ornamental, also, a liberal sprinkling of quaint and antique items which delighted a large group of visitors. Among the most interesting exhibits of the showing were: Loom and hand-weaving; spinning wheels of different types; prize-winning fleeces from the J. E. Smith Livestock Company; framed pictures under glass, cut from woolen materials, made by Miss Frances Clinton, home demonstration agent, and Mrs. Joe Carter; hand-woven children's wear from the Trewiler Weavers of Oswego; knitted women's garments and needlepoint, Mrs. Carl Ewing; rugs woven of wool by Mrs. T. F. Boylen, Sr., and Miss Ella Pedro; Indian bags in which the designs were carried out in colored wools, by local Indians; hand-knitted dresses, Mrs. W. R. Wyrick; afghan made on a tiny "weave-it" loom, Mrs. John Carroll; and originally designed wool shirts by Mrs. Max Gorfkle.

In the old-time displays were included hand-woven coverlets, two dating

back to 1851. One made by Mrs. Gabriel Roush of Ohio, grandmother of Mrs. Mac Hoke, was of the "bird and flower" design, in soft blue, rose and white. The other was deep blue and white, and for it, the grandmother of Mrs. A. W. Rugg, Mrs. W. Graig, prepared the wool and the yarn.

A carpet bag shown by Mrs. Matilda McReynolds of Pilot Rock is 100 years old and came from Scotland. Mrs. C. W. Mumford displayed her wool wedding dress, 55 years old. Woolen mill blankets from the Pendleton Woolen Mills had seen over 40 years' constant service; a home-made blanket, owned by Mrs. J. Peterson, was made in Sweden over 50 years ago, and one exhibited by Mrs. Frank Gilliland was made in 1868.

In the clothing exhibit was the smartly tailored blue wool dress made by Jean Potter, 4-H Club girl, winner at the state fair this year.

From out of town was a lacy white bed jacket made by Mrs. Ann Connelly of Maupin as a gift for Mrs. Lynn Caton.

Miss Margaret McDevitt, a Pendleton teacher, in a delightful talk, told of the satisfaction a weaver achieves with a loom. She explained the working apparatus necessary for weaving and then sat down to the loom and demonstrated weaving methods. She displayed a number of beautiful articles which she had made on the loom.

During the social hour, Mrs. George Rugg and Mrs. Ralph I. Thompson, of Heppner, state president, poured. The tea table was especially attractive with deep blue tapers in wool yarn holders. Swans and holders came from the Oregon Worsted Mills in Portland, and the artistic effect was created by Mrs. Mac Hoke.

A door prize was awarded Mrs. Carl Ewing.

In the competition displays, prizes were awarded as follows:

1. Weaving—Mrs. John Carroll.
2. Most unusual individual exhibit—Mrs. Jennie Keator.
3. Best individual exhibit—Miss Margaret McDevitt.
4. Rugs—Mrs. Mary Pedro.
5. Afghans—Mrs. Snyder.
6. Needlepoint—Mrs. Carl Ewing.

7. Miscellaneous group—Mrs. Lynn Caton.

8. Knitting—Mrs. W. R. Wyrick.

There were two cash prizes and the rest of the prizes were choice cuts of lamb and tiny wool animals from the Oregon Worsted Mills.

In the evening, a dinner was served to the wool growers and the auxiliary and their friends in the cafeteria of the Junior High School adjoining the Vert Clubhouse. Lamb was served with all the usual good things accompanying it.

Mr. Walter Holt, secretary of the Oregon Wool Growers Association, presided, and a representative of Swift and Company showed the moving picture "Meat on the March." Brief talks followed by Mrs. Ralph I. Thompson, of Heppner, state president of the Women's Auxiliary; Mrs. Milton Carter, local auxiliary president; and Mr. Mac Hoke, president of the Oregon Wool Growers Association.

Mrs. W. R. Wyrick,
Chairman of Publicity

Texas Auxiliary Sponsors Lamb Week

THE week of November 4th to 10th was proclaimed "Lamb Week" for Texas by Governor W. Lee O'Daniel, at the request of Mrs. H. C. Noelke, head of the Women's Auxiliary Committee on Lamb and Chevon, and Representative Dorsey Hardeman of San Angelo.

Packer salesmen cooperated and urged their salesmen to push lamb during the week, and a quantity of lamb advertising material was distributed among retailers and used by them to increase lamb sales.

The auxiliary committee of which Mrs. Noelke is chairman, is composed of the following members: Mrs. Roy Aldwell of Sonora, Mrs. Fannie B. Elder and Mrs. Walter Booth of Sweetwater, Mrs. Sol Mayer of San Angelo, Mrs. Sid Slaughter of Fort Stockton, Mrs. C. T. Holecamp of Junction, Mrs. Hugh Rose of Sanderson, Mrs. Horace Fawcett and Mrs. W. R. Whitehead of Del Rio, Mrs. J. T. Johnston of Water Valley, Mrs. S. L. Hartgrove of Paint Rock, and Mrs. Carl Pfluger of Eden.

WASHINGTON

Yakima Chapter

THE Yakima Chapter of the Wool Growers Auxiliary met at the home of Mrs. C. M. Longmire, for the November meeting. Hostesses were Mrs. Leonard Longmire, Mrs. Charles Cowan and Mrs. Charles Fletcher.

On the program, Mrs. Frank Fairchild chose as her reading "Meat on the March." Report on the lamburger stand at the Central Washington Fair was given by Mrs. W. A. Roberts. She also gave an interesting talk on fabrics.

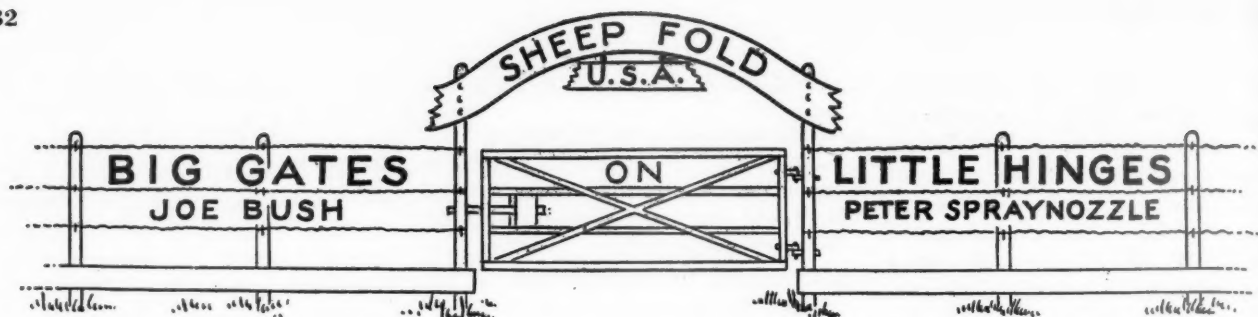
Members discussed their plans for a Christmas donation to a needy family. At their next Red Cross Sewing Circle the group will tie a wool comforter for the needy.

Eva Roberts,
Corresponding Secretary

Parasite Control in North Dakota

EFFECTIVE cooperation among North Dakota sheepmen is successfully combating their problem of sheep parasites, both internal and external. Dipping and drenching associations are being organized by counties, with the members assessing themselves to pay for the construction of a portable dipping vat and the hiring of two men, one to have charge of the dipping and the other the drenching. The necessary labor outside of these two men is furnished by the sheep owners, who are pooling their efforts in a manner similar to that employed at threshing time. Maps are plotted showing the location of the different farms and the route of the dipping vat arranged to cover all of them with the least possible back haul. The charge for dipping is about 5 cents per head and for drenching 2 cents per head.

This dipping program was started in 1939 in Barnes County and this year fourteen counties in all are working under it. Some dipping work is also being done in fourteen other counties, and the Extension Service, by means of demonstrations, is stimulating interest in dipping in other sheep areas of the state.



DECEMBER 1940: As we make ready to write our column for the December issue of the National Wool Grower, we naturally think of Christmas, a day of glad tidings—glad tidings that first of all were given to the shepherds who watched on the plains with their flocks. 'Twas a wonderful message the shepherds were asked to pass on to the people, to the kings, the emperors, the judges, the wise men, priests and prophets: "Fear not; I bring you good tidings of great joy."

Folks have not changed much in the 1940 years that have come und gone since the shepherds on the plains of Judea received that message und saw the star that shone over Bethlehem. Some believed, some wondered, some, I reckon, had their doubts. Und so it is today. If the sheep herders on the desert were to receive that kind of a message, there are many in towns, in churches, in clubs who would not believe the Lord would pass them up und give an important message to sheep herders out on the desert range.

But that's the way St. Luke tells it. Und to the wise men of today who have a different story, Joe Bush listens und then stops all arguments by asking, "Were you there, Cholly?" So Joe und me accept the story as the shepherds told it 1940 years ago. St. Luke 2-18 says: "And all they that heard it wondered at those things which were told them by the shepherds."

Und as the story of Luke continues, the shepherds returned (to their flocks) glorified by what they had heard and seen, as it was told unto them. Just told to them, no advertising, no music, no sponsor, not even dramatized, but a story that has gripped und held the attention of the world. While stories told by kings, emperors, judges have been forgotten along with the music of sounding brass und tinkling cymbals, a story as told by the shepherds is cherished, remembered und retold in all its simplicity wherever the story of the Man of Galilee has found anchorage in the hearts of humanity.

Joe Bush und me have seen this Christmas advertised as "The Merry American Christmas." But Christmas cannot be localized. St. Luke says it's "a light to lighten the Gentiles and the glory of Israel." With millions of Americans with friends and relatives in all of the warring nations of Europe, with millions of unemployed worthy senior citizens of America on relief, with millions of the youth of America training and preparing for war, with mills and factories engaged in making munitions and implements of war in a land of peace, I wonder, is this Christmas of 1940 the Merry Christmas Americans would have it to be?

To make someone happy, Joe Bush says, is a great privilege. So on Christmas Day we will try und make someone happy with a remembrance card or gift. The feeling of

happiness may last only until the parcels are unwrapped on Christmas Day, but even that will be worth while. Joe says he would rather make someone happy for a moment than contribute to their sorrow for a month.

Out at Sheepfold we will try und get our house und ourselves in order that we may enter and enjoy to the full the spirit of the Christmas Season. As has been a long-time custom at Sheepfold, there will be a more liberal feed for the stock in the feed lot, the barn and the pen. But like Joe Bush says, what are we doing to get ourselves in order that what we may say and do will be acceptable to Him who said, "On earth peace, good will toward men."

Man has been given the power to make of himself a dark and threatening cloud or a rainbow of hope; he can shroud the world in the darkness of despair, hang crepe on the doors of men, or tint the world with the bright colors of happiness and peace. God has given man the choice; he can, when he makes his prayer, "palaver to the public" to be heard of men, or enter his closet to pray in secret, to be heard in secret and rewarded openly.

Joe Bush says with the Christian world engaged in war, man can ask for no Christmas gift comparable to the gift of peace Christian nations could have if in all sincerity they prayed, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth." What a glorious Christmas gift it would be if soldiers on the field of battle were to stack their arms, anchor their fleets in the harbors of peace, and men in command of ships of the air were to ground their planes and among the flags of all nations were to fly the white flag of the Prince of Peace.

Joe Bush says there is much that we have to do to get ourselves and our houses in order for the Christmas season when as a nation we pay homage to the Man of Galilee, remember those who are worthy und in need of our remembrance, make room in our hearts for Him by pouring out our love for our neighbor.

As we write here our Christmas message, Joe Bush und me have no wish to sermonize or preach. We have no authority to speak for any sect or creed. We speak as men in a land where the star of peace sheds its radiant luster over a people who want "Peace for Christmas" for all the world. To that end we would give of our substance to the needy, our sympathy to the suffering, our strength to the weak.

To all who read this we wish a Merry Christmas, and add to that a very special Merry Christmas to the herder und the camptender who need to spend this Christmas of 1940, away from their families, in the little camp wagon that's their home on the range.

A very Merry Christmas und a Happy New Year to All.
Peter Spraynozzle

International Sheep Show

HAMPSHIRE

THE winnings of individual breeders in the Hampshire, Suffolk, Rambouillet and Corriedale divisions of the International Livestock Exposition, which closed in Chicago on December 7, are presented in table form.

The Hampshire show was one of the best in the history of the International. In commenting on it, in the Chicago Daily Drovers Journal, Claude Harper of Purdue University stated:

Hampshire interest has never been more noticeable than at the International. The show has never been larger. Mt. Haggin Land & Livestock Company of Anaconda, Montana, just about cleaned the show this year. They only lost one first and one reserve champion ribbon. The Hampshire show was strong and many good individuals, in fact, outstanding individuals, failed to reach the top.

The Suffolk show was also reported as one of the biggest and best in its record.

While the Rambouillet classes were smaller, quality was good, and King Bros. Company were the big winners. The Corriedale breed also had a good show, with a slight increase in entries.

Fat Sheep Division

The grand champion carload of lambs was shown by W. J. Brodie of Stouffville, Ontario, Canada. They were native Southdown lambs, weighing 89 pounds and selling at \$26 per hundred.

Marshall Bros. of West Chicago, Illinois, exhibited the best carload of range lambs under 90 pounds, while Ralph Fulton of Ashton, Illinois, had the best carload of range lambs, 90 pounds and over. There was only one entry in the class for the best carload of grade lambs from range ewes, that of R. J. Rich of Washington, Illinois.

The grand champion wether lamb was a Shropshire shown by the Iroquois Farm of Cooperstown, New York and the reserve was a Southdown exhibited by the Pennsylvania State College, which also had the grand champion pen of three wether lambs (Southdowns).

Exhibitors: Bonny Leas Farms, Johnstown, Pennsylvania; Harris & Brethorst, Seymour, Illinois; C. Harold Hopkins, Davis, California; Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan; Malcolm Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyoming; Mt. Haggin Land & Livestock Co., Anaconda, Montana; University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming.

Judge: C. M. Hubbard, Corvallis, Oregon.

	RAMS				EWES			Get of Sire	Flock
	Aged	Yearling	Lamb	3 Lambs	Yearling	Lamb	3 Lambs		
Bonny Leas	1&2						5		
Hopkins			3	3&5	5	**1	2	3	3
Moncreiffe		2&5	2&4	2	3	2	3	2	2
Mt. Haggin		*1&3	**1	1	*1&4	3&4	1	1	1
Univ. of Wyo.		4	5	4	2	5	4	4	4

*Champion

**Reserve Champion

SUFFOLKS

Exhibitors: Bursley Bros., Charlotte, Michigan; Hob & Nob Farm, Francetown, New Hampshire; Upwey Farms, Woodstock, Vermont; Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California; L. B. Westcott, Clinton, New Jersey.

Judge: Lionel Orbell, Queenston, Ontario, Canada.

	RAMS				EWES			Get of Sire	Flock
	Aged	Yearling	Lamb	3 Lambs	Yearling	Lamb	3 Lambs		
Bursley		4		4			3		3
Hob & Nob	*1	3	2&3	2	*1	2	2	2	
Upwey		2&5	**1&4	1	2, 3&5	**1, 4&5	1	3	1
Vaughn		1	5	3	4	3	4	1	2
Westcott	2								

*Champion

**Reserve Champion

RAMBOUILLETS

Exhibitors: Beckton Stock Farm, Sheridan, Wyoming; King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyoming; University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming; Oren A. Wright, Greenwood, Indiana.

Judge: C. S. Arn, Kenton, Ohio.

	RAMS				EWES			Get of Sire	Flock
	Aged	Yearling	Lamb	3 Lambs	Yearling	Lamb	3 Lambs		
Beckton Stock	4&5	4	5	4	2&5	2&5	1	4	4
King Bros.	1	***1, 5&6	2&3	2	*1&4	**1	3	1	1
Univ. of Wyo.	2	2	1&6	1	3	3&6	2	3&5	2
Wright	3	3	4	3	6	4	4	2	3

*Champion

**Reserve Champion

CORRIEDALES

Exhibitors: Anchorage Farms, Barrington, Illinois; King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyoming; Midwest Corriedale Co., Gambier, Ohio; Malcolm Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyoming; Olson Rug Co., Chicago, Illinois; University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming.

Judge: W. J. Hampton, Champaign, Illinois.

	RAMS				EWES			Get of Sire	Flock
	Aged	Yearling	Lamb	3 Lambs	Yearling	Lamb	3 Lambs		
Anchorage			4	3		6	2	4	4
King Bros.	**1&4	2&5		4	2	5	4	2	2
Midwest						4	3	5	
Moncreiffe		*1&4	1, 2&6	1	4, 5&6	**1&2	1	1	1
Olson	3							6	
Univ. of Wyo.	2	3&6	3&5	2	*1&3	3	5	3	3

*Champion

**Reserve Champion

The Ogden Livestock Show

WITH 8000 head of livestock shown, an increase of 40 per cent over previous years' entries, the Ogden Livestock Show this year was considered one of the best of the 22 such shows held at Ogden, Utah. Dates for the event this year, November 8 to 14, brought the show into alignment with the other big fall and winter shows, and undoubtedly had much to do with its expansion. Heretofore, the Ogden show has been held during January.

There were large classes in Suffolk and Rambouillet sheep. Walter P. Hubbard of Junction City, Oregon, walked off with the championship award on his Suffolk ram lamb, and also with the reserve championship on his ewe lamb, while Howard Vaughn of Dixon, California, showed the champion ewe, a yearling, and S. P. Nielsen & Sons of Nephi, Utah, had the reserve champion ram.

In the Rambouillet show, W. S. Hansen of Collinston, Utah, had both champion ram and ewe; John K. Madsen showed the reserve champion ram and the Utah State Agricultural College at Logan, the reserve champion ewe. That institution also took nearly all the honors in the Corriedale division, with champion and reserve champion rams and ewes.

In the fat lamb division, Howard

Vaughn of Dixon, California, was high-ranking exhibitor. He showed the grand champion fat lamb, a Southdown, and also the grand champion carload of lambs (Southdowns). A pen of three Southdown fat lambs, exhibited by C. Harold Hopkins of Davis, California, took the grand championship award in that class.

Increase in Farm Loan Volume

CONTINUING the upward trend in farm mortgage and production financing, farmers obtained \$146,827,000 of loans through the Farm Credit Administration during the third quarters of this year, which represented an increase of more than 15 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1939.

In the recent quarter the federal land banks and the Land Bank Commissioner made 8,991 loans aggregating \$23,454,900 to finance farm purchases, refinance debts and for other purposes. The amount in the third quarter last year was \$15,758,800.

The volume of short-term production loans for financing farm operations is also running considerably ahead of last year. Some 29,300 farmers obtained \$71,051,000 of loans from production credit associations from July 1 to September 30 this year; and during the same period 408 farmers' cooperatives borrowed \$29,090,000 from the banks for cooperatives.

Imported Corriedale Ram



Unposed photo of the Corriedale ram recently imported by the University of Wyoming, Thomas Bowling 13-N-529. He is sired by the noted ram Four Square of N. Z. No. 2 and out of a ewe by Pride of Glen Legh.

The Lamb Markets

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

Week Ended:	Nov. 30, 1940	Dec. 2, 1939
Slaughter at 27 Centers.....	277,845	274,238
CHICAGO AVERAGE LIVE LAMB PRICES		
Good and Choice.....	\$ 9.56	\$ 9.00
Medium and Good.....	8.77	8.31
NEW YORK AVERAGE WESTERN DRESSED LAMB PRICES		
Choice—30-40 pounds.....	17.20	17.05
Good—30-40 pounds.....	16.50	16.30
Medium—All weights.....	14.35	14.05

Chicago

THE market for ovine stock continues listless and unchanged with supply and demand in a normal rut. During November, receipts were exceptionally small and the wholesale price of mutton products showed a narrow fluctuation. On that account there was no particular reason for swinging prices on the hoof away from the normal average. Consumers took about the usual supply of sheep meat without complaint, for prices were not high compared with some cuts of beef.

Most of the good to choice lambs sold at Chicago during the month at \$9.25 to \$9.65, with \$9.85 the summit early in the month and \$9.35 at the lowest dip. The average cost during the month was \$9.25, compared with \$9.20 in October and \$9.15 a year ago. There has been very little change in the market since the middle of August, the lowest spot being in September when top rested at \$9.65 and the average was \$9.10.

The lack of fluctuation in the market is due largely to the fact that receipts are kept about equal to the demand. This condition is brought about by packers' direct purchases, at outside points, which has the effect of bridging over any deficiency that may develop in regular supplies coming from feed lots.

The spread between hog and cattle prices continues to widen as the season

advances and now shows the greatest difference ever known on this market. Top steers have reached \$15 on the open market with the average cost of all beef steers at \$12, compared with a \$6 average for hogs, while lambs show an average of \$6.25. Local traders predict that with cattle twice the price of hogs, either cattle will have to come down or hogs go up. The popular opinion is that hogs will go up after the first of the year when it is expected that receipts will dwindle.

Demand is exceptionally strong for pork products because they are relatively cheap. The low level of the hog market is caused by receipts that have been excessive since the new crop started to come in September. For the first eleven months this year the local hog supply was over a million head in excess of last year, but prices are higher than a year ago because there is a good outlet for pork. What the adjustment of this abnormal condition will do to lamb trade is problematical but the impression in trade circles is that lambs will be carried to a higher level along with the general upsurge that is expected in all meat commodities.

A supply of 150,000 sheep at Chicago in November was the smallest for that month in about fifty years, except in 1938 when the total was 5,000 smaller. The total available crop for the winter marketing is estimated by government experts at about the same

as last year, with some localities indicating an increase. Eleven months' receipts show a loss of 385,000 compared with last year, while the total marketing at twenty primary markets will make a deficit of a million. It is reported that there has been a substantial increase in the number of lambs slaughtered at small interior markets, so the total amount of mutton material consumed is not much different from a year ago.

A good demand exists locally for yearling wethers. Sales during the past month have been mainly at \$7.50 to \$8.50 with outstanding shipments at \$8.65. Common to fair yearlings moved largely at \$6.75 to \$7.50. Shorn lambs were comparatively scarce and sold about \$1 under the quotations of the woolled lambs of comparable quality. The advance in the wool market is a strong factor in developing a feeling of optimism for future markets. Ewes have remained about steady all month with a good class selling at \$4 to \$4.50, the plainer grades at \$3 to \$4 and the cull class down to \$2.

The movement from western feed lots is beginning to show up in volume. Thus far Colorado has been a liberal contributor, with lambs running from medium to good. Some of the buyers are complaining that the lambs from that source are not coming up to the standard of several previous years. Many are reported to show a lack of finish. Most of the fed lambs coming out of the West have sold at \$9.25 to \$9.65 with a plainer class at \$9 and under. The Bureau of Markets reports fewer lambs fed in Colorado than last year, but the deficiency is made up by larger supplies in other western states, so the trade here looks for about the same number during the winter season as last year.

There is still an active demand for feeder lambs from corn belt feeders but not many lambs of that class are coming in. Some sales of good whitefaces have been reported during the last thirty days at \$8.75 to \$9.35. Most

lambs coming from the West that show feeder type are bought up at feeding stations before they arrive at central markets. The eager demand for feeder lambs indicates that farmers in this territory consider the future of the

lamb market very encouraging, because the general consumption of meat is on the rise, due largely to a better buying power of workers engaged in defense operations. Packers report the general demand for all meat products unusually good and the volume of business large.

Frank E. Moore

Omaha

RECEIPTS of sheep and lambs at Omaha during November amounted to 93,396 head, or about 34,000 under October's total, and about 6,000 below the total for November, 1939. Figuring some 15,500 as feeder lambs, and allowing for a few thousand sheep, there were about 75,000 fat lambs. Most were fed woolskins, of which the biggest share came from commercial feeding areas in mountain states, and from local feed lots. The first Scotts Bluff lambs of the season came on the 7th, but there were only a few scattered loads throughout the rest of the month.

Fat lamb prices were strong to 10 cents higher for the month, most killers bringing \$9@9.10 in the last session. Summer-shorn fed lambs sold at

\$8.90 near the close. Top on woolled lambs, for the month, was \$9.50. The market was in fairly good shape most of the time, and there was only a 50-cent spread between the high and low spots for the month.

Feeder demand dwindled during November, but counter to that was smaller supply, and there were very few times when choice lambs were quoted one way or the other from \$9. By November 30, most feeder sales were of lambs that had had some feed, and average weights of such loads were generally in the range of 70-85 pounds.

As is usual for November, the aged sheep supply was small. Demand for breeder ewes, though narrowed considerably by the end of the month, still was good enough to provide competition for fat ewe buyers. One-year breeders sold up to \$4.50, and some westerns that were not quite so old sold up to \$5. Fat ewes gradually worked up to where choice quality, fat, lighter-weights were bringing \$4.35.

Prospects seem to be that, if receipts increase at all during the next few weeks, the increase won't be large. Possibly the seasonal "bare spot," continued for several weeks, would be enough to bring some upturn in general levels of fat lamb prices. Prospects are for continued support from the wool market.

On the other hand, the immediate outlook for the dressed trade seems none too bright. Cooler weather during November didn't stimulate meat buying to the extent that was looked for, and holiday demand for poultry contributed to draggy trade in dressed lamb and mutton.

Helping the fat lamb seller's cause, and possibly holding fat lambs and feeders alike at about the same average price levels of recent weeks, is likely-to-be demand for feeder lambs. Many of such fed lambs as are short on condition are likely to go out to corn state feeders, rather than to sell as killers. Repetition of last winter's mild weather certainly would not hurt demand for feeding lambs, of course.

There is nothing to indicate anything except continued seasonal shortage of aged sheep. It may well be that most of those coming will be ewes that

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will sell as killers, and that prices for them will at least hold present levels or even work a little higher.

Ray Burley

Kansas City

NO QUOTABLE net price change occurred in the lamb market in November. Closing quotations were the same as at the end of October, and while the high point was above the October high, the average price for the two months was about the same. A fairly good demand prevailed most of the period. The extreme price swing for the 30-day period was 75 cents. The high top, \$9.75, paid fairly freely early in the month, was followed by a setback to \$9, a subsequent rally to \$9.50, and a 25-cent decline on the close to \$9.25.

November saw the completion of the range lamb movement and the vanguard of the early fed lambs. Some price changes recorded early in the month reflected difference in quality and condition, but in the latter half of the period the run was made up mostly of fed kinds. The change to different

quality was made with very slight disturbances in price levels.

After the middle of the month, the bulk of the Kansas City supply came from wheat pastures in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. The native contingent, for the most part, had been fed on meadows and roughage. Some of the wheat-field lambs weighed above 100 pounds, most of them above 90 pounds, and because of cheap weight-gains they made feeders a fairly good profit. December will see an increased movement of wheat-field lambs, and they doubtless will have to meet competition from grain-fed offerings from the corn belt. It looks as if strong weights will prevail in offerings from all sections. Since a large per cent of this winter's feeding operations is in the wheat and northern corn belt, normally marketed early, it looks as if December and January will see liberal supplies of fat lambs, and February and March relatively small receipts. Market prospects are better for lambs that went into feed lots at light weights than those above normal weight, as they will not have to be marketed until a large per cent of the crop has been gathered.

Mature mutton classes were steady most of the month. Outside of a few aged wethers that sold at \$3.75 to \$5.50, the supply was composed of ewes and yearlings. Few slaughter ewes sold below \$3.50, and the bulk of the good fat ewes moved at \$3.75 to \$4.35. Yearlings showed a rather wide range in variety. Grass yearlings brought \$6 to \$7 and fed yearlings \$7 to \$8, mostly \$7.75 down. The amount of wool on mature mutton classes was a material factor in determining prices.

The market for feeding lambs held fairly steady. Receipts here were light, but they were augmented by a fairly heavy supply moving directly into the immediate territory. Good to choice feeding lambs brought \$8.50 to \$9 and plainer kinds sold at \$7.50 to \$8.25. November practically completed deliveries on contract lambs, and it is generally considered that practically all range feeding lambs are now in a feeding position. While the trade does not look for sensationally high prices it anticipates higher prices than prevailed during the feeding season last year.

In December last year the weekly top prices were: \$9.25, \$8.90, \$8.85,

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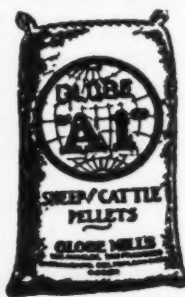
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January 21-23, 1941

**The National Wool Growers
Convention**

and \$9.15; in January: \$9, \$8.65, \$9.10, and \$8.85; February: \$9.15, \$9, \$8.95, and \$8.75; March: \$9.25, \$8.95, \$9.10, and \$9.50. Since prices the past month maintained a slightly higher average than in the corresponding period last year and demand for dressed lamb was larger, trade opinion is that the same relatively strong price position will be maintained through the winter months.

November receipts were 93,473, compared with 113,455 in the same month last year, a decrease of 19,928. With the exception of last year, November receipts were the largest since 1931. In the eleven months this year receipts were 1,199,718 or 93,202 less than in the same period of 1939.

C. M. Pipkin

St. Joseph

SHEEP receipts for November were light at all points. The total here was 54,945 compared with 83,630 in October and 78,795 in November a year ago. Of the month's total, 1,721 were from Idaho and Wyoming, 6,865 from Texas and New Mexico, and the balance from nearby states, including around 4,500 from Kansas wheat fields.

There was a very even tone to the market on all classes, and prices are little changed with a month ago, except on native lambs, which are around 50 cents higher. On the close best natives and fed westerns sold at \$9.25, with clips ranging \$8.25@8.75, according to quality and growth of wool. Best fat ewes sold at \$4.25 on late days, with the top quotation around \$4.35. Shorn yearlings ranged \$7@7.50 on late days, with twos \$6@7, and old wethers quoted at \$5@5.25.

H. H. Madden

Denver

RECEIPTS at Denver last month totaled 154,093 head of sheep and lambs, as compared to 215,139 for the same month a year ago, or a decrease of 61,000.

Colorado ranges and wheat fields furnished 60,000 head in the total, which was an increase of 16,000 over November, 1939. There were 14,000

Arizona lambs through the market going to feed lots, an increase of over 12,000. Texas had over 4,000 through lambs as compared to none last year, and Utah shipped 7,600 to Denver in November this year, which was an increase of 5,000. Smaller increases were noted from Nevada and Nebraska.

In the decrease bracket, were New Mexico with only 41,000 last month, which was 92,000 under her shipments last November; Idaho with 16,000 which was 3,000 less; and Wyoming, whose receipts totaled only 7,300 or about 3,000 short. Smaller decreases were noted from Kansas, Montana and Oregon.

During the past four months a total of 890,000 head of sheep and lambs arrived at Denver from Colorado, which was an increase of 57,000 over the same four months a year ago, and was the largest number ever received in any like period in the history of the market from Colorado. The total of 1,357,720 head received from Colorado during the first eleven months this year was an increase of 64,700 over same period a year ago, and was the largest number of commercial receipts from our state in any 11-month period since 1932.

Total receipts from all states the first eleven months this year amounted to 2,580,000, as compared to 2,766,000 last year. Decreases were noted from Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota and Texas. In addition to Colorado, increases were shown from Wyoming, Utah, Nebraska and Kansas.

Three-fourths of Denver's November receipts were feeders sold at and through the market, totaling 123,000 head.

There were no erratic fluctuations in prices on fat lambs during the month. Any variations that did occur were mainly due to difference in quality being offered. Colorado fat lambs sold generally throughout the month at \$8.75@9.50. The first fat lambs off eastern Colorado wheat fields in carlots appeared November 6 and sold at \$9.25, and the general movement off wheat commenced on November 13. Most of this class of lambs in carloads sold at \$9.35 to \$9.50 the remainder of

the month, with a few sales down to \$9.25.

Idaho lambs were received almost daily throughout November, some going to feeders and the rest to packers. Fat Idahos brought mostly \$9@9.25, with the high of \$9.35 for lambs from that state paid on the 22nd. Plainer Idahos were taken at \$8.50 to \$8.90.

Wyoming fat lambs, particularly from the northern part of that state, were received intermittently and cleared at \$9@9.50.

Fat ewes were taken at \$3 to \$4, with plainer offerings down to \$2.

Feeding lambs made up the bulk of supplies at Denver last month and were good property during the first half of November, but weakened during the last half as demand slackened. Most carload sales ranged from \$9 to the season's top of \$9.40 the first two weeks of November, but dropped to a spread of \$8.75@9.25 during the last half.

Shipments of feeding lambs continued heavy into the wheat fields from Denver in November, and a good many went into northern Colorado feed lots, but the total movement to all points in Colorado from Denver in November amounted to only 53,500 head, which was 10,000 below the number that went out to Colorado in the same period a year ago. Nebraska took 48,000 from Denver in November, or a decrease of about 40,000. Shipments of feeders out to other states were very light as is usual during November.

Interior Iowa slaughterers bought 3,500 fat lambs at Denver during November, or an increase of 3,000, but Atlantic Coast packers purchased only 4,500 head, which was only half as many as in November last year.

There were 21,000 head of sheep and lambs slaughtered in Denver during November, and for the first eleven months of the year, 313,137 head were killed locally.

R. C. Albright

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More Lambs on Feed

THE Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its publication, The Livestock Situation for November, reports that from present indications the number of lambs fed this winter will top that for last year. The bulletin states:

The lamb feeding situation has changed somewhat during the past month. In the October Livestock Situation it was stated that the number of lambs fed this fall and winter would be about as large as a year earlier. Information now available, however, indicates that the number of lambs fed during the 1940-41 feeding season will be larger than in 1939-40 season, and unless marketings of lambs for slaughter should be much larger in November and December than a year earlier, the number of lambs remaining on feed on January 1, 1941, will be substantially larger than at the beginning of 1940. The movement of feeder lambs out of Texas this year has been of record proportions, and much of the expected increase in feeding this year over last will be of Texas lambs. However, with prospects for wool prices to continue higher than a year earlier, a considerable proportion of the Texas lamb crop probably will be held for marketing next spring as shorn yearlings.

Most of the increase in lamb feeding this year over last is expected to be in the corn belt states; the number fed in states outside the corn belt area may not be greatly changed. Shipments of feeder lambs into the eleven corn belt states from public stockyards in October were considerably larger than in October last year, and for the four months July-October they totaled about 3 per cent larger than a year earlier and were the largest in six years. As indicated in the accompanying table, direct shipments of feeder lambs—not going through stockyards—into seven corn belt states were much larger this year than last. Available information indicates that total shipments into the four other corn belt states were little changed from last year.

Considerable variation is noted from last year among the corn belt states in the change in volume of feeding. Fewer lambs probably will be fed in the eastern corn belt this year than last, with larger numbers in Ohio and Wisconsin more than offset by reductions in Illinois and Indiana. Little change is expected in Michigan. In the western corn belt substantial increases in Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, and Kansas will total much more than the probable decreases in Missouri and Nebraska. A material reduction in feeding in the Scottsbluff area of Nebraska, and some reduction in the Central Platte Valley, will more than offset increases in other parts of the state. There has been a record movement of lambs to wheat pastures in western Kan-

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Feeder Sheep and Lambs Received in Seven Corn Belt States July-October, 1939 and 1940*

Months	Shipments from Public Stockyards		Direct Shipments		Total Shipments**	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	Thousands		Thousands		Thousands	
July	43	70	141	103	184	173
August	158	122	256	307	414	429
September	157	177	665	775	822	951
October	219	222	595	713	814	935
Total, July-October	577	591	1,657	1,898	2,234	2,489

*Data obtained from the offices of the state veterinarians for Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska and Iowa.

**Total of unrounded numbers.

sas and some increase over last year to other sections of that state.

Reports from the western states, based on information available early in November, indicate that the total number of lambs fed in that area will be smaller this year than last. There will be a sharp reduction in Colorado with the total fed the smallest since the 1926-27 season. Reduction in the main feeding area, however, will be partially offset by the increase in numbers in wheat pastures in the eastern part of the state. Little change in the total of the other Rocky Mountain states is expected, with the number fed in Montana larger and

in Wyoming smaller than a year earlier, and with little change in New Mexico. The number of lambs fed in the states west of the Continental Divide is expected to total somewhat larger this year than last.

The number of lambs fed in other states outside the corn belt will total substantially more this year than last. A material increase in Texas and some increases in North Dakota and in the western New York feeding area are expected. Because of the slow growth of wheat pastures in Oklahoma in October feeding in that state may be no larger than a year earlier.

Large October Lamb Slaughter

LAMB slaughter under federal inspection in October of this year was 18 per cent larger than in September, 9 per cent greater than in October of 1939, and 5 per cent above the five-year average for October, 1935 to 1939. Shipments held back in September account, it is believed, for the rise in the October marketings of this year.

For the first ten months of 1940, the federally inspected lambs was 1 per cent above that for the similar period in 1939.

Sheep and lamb slaughter under federal inspection by stations for October, 1940, with comparisons, is shown in the table:

Sheep and Lamb Slaughter under Federal Inspection in October

	1940	1939	Per Cent
Chicago	220,964	201,064	
Denver	31,933	34,450	
Kansas City	102,671	101,515	
New York Area	263,504	273,209	
Omaha	98,120	93,594	
St. Louis	79,853	67,104	
Sioux City	68,390	53,876	
So. St. Paul	149,476	123,326	
All Other Stations	719,226	636,477	
Total October, 1940	1,734,137	1,584,615	109
Total September, 1940	1,468,677		118
5-Year Average (October, 1935-39)		1,651,636	105
January-October	14,468,471	14,383,531	101
5-Year Average January-October		14,631,344	99

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Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 16)

a head. The number of ewe lambs kept over for breeding is about 25 per cent short of last year's.

I own 2 acres of land per ewe, valued at \$2.25 an acre. Taxes amount to \$3 per 40 acres.

While running expenses are up about 10 per cent over the previous year or two, my judgment is that everyone has made a fair profit this year.

Frank Huber

Laketown, Rich County

Feed conditions are way below normal (December 1). The months of May, June, July, and August came and went without any rainfall whatsoever, a condition never before known in my lifetime in this locality. September brought us rain in sufficient quantities to improve the range. The weather was warm and the grass started.

I am of the opinion that ewes will breed much better this year than last. They are, for the most part, in better condition, and the light snows and warm weather are ideal for breeding purposes. The number of ewe lambs kept over for flock replacements compares very favorably with the number a year ago. I don't think the percentage would be any higher, though. There has been very little trading in yearling ewes in this county for the year 1940. A few have changed hands at \$8 to \$9, the latter price for choice crossbred ewes.

The cost of running sheep has risen somewhat due to the Taylor Grazing Law and the advance in feed, caused by a drought of two years which raised the price of hay. As you will understand all the sheepmen in this county feed for at least a part of the winter.

I am confident that no sheepmen in the county have made a profit in 1940. Their summer losses by coyote and drought cut down the lamb crop both in quality and in quantity to a point where even with a good market the sheepmen would still sustain a loss.

We have had no improvement over previous years in coyote loss. Sheep-

men are complaining seriously over their losses even at the present time. During the drought season, while the sheep were on the reserve, the losses were much heavier. Watering holes were scarce and many of them had gone dry to the point where there was insufficient water for a band of sheep, and this condition made it difficult for the herds to hold them. They would leave in bunches and go where they would expect to find water. This gave the coyotes an opportunity to prey on the lambs, which they certainly did. Under the present trapping conditions I still believe (and it seems to be the sentiment of all sheepmen) that we could destroy more coyotes for the money spent if we had more active service by live trappers and less money spent for red tape and white-collar service.

Alfred Kearl

Cedar City, Iron County

The feed on the winter range is slightly below average; early rain and snow have helped considerably, however, and sheep are doing pretty well at present (December 5). A few more ewes are being bred this year, I think, and also about 10 per cent more ewe lambs have been kept for breeding. Some fine-wooled yearling ewes have changed hands recently, mostly at \$7.50 per head; no whitefaced crossbreds are raised here.

In spite of the fact that we have some good trappers at work here, coyotes are increasing. Apparently there are not enough trappers.

Most growers have made a profit this year, I think, even though costs have been slightly higher than they were.

The stockmen in this section, frankly, are worried about some of the policies of the Division of Grazing. There is a feeling of uncertainty and fear among the growers of what may or may not be done in the future. It would seem that the Taylor bill passed by Congress to stabilize the livestock business has thus

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far failed to accomplish that purpose.

I own 3 acres of land per ewe, valued at \$3 to \$12 per acre and taxed at 10 cents.

C. L. Jones

NEVADA

Temperatures averaged appreciably below normal in most sections, while precipitation as a rule was in excess of normal. However, there have been no severely low temperatures, and no excessively deep snow, to cause suffering among livestock. Livestock feeding is becoming general, and cattle and sheep are, on the whole, in fair to good condition.

CALIFORNIA

Temperatures were above normal some of the time, but as a general rule it has been abnormally cold; this, however, was not detrimental to livestock interests. Precipitation was fairly heavy at times in the northern part of the state, but most sections could do with more rain. Pastures and ranges are drying appreciably in places, but as a rule, livestock are doing well.

Esparto, Yolo County

The ranges are in better condition and with more feed started (November 25) than I have seen in the last 25 years. Expenses are continually rising, but due to favorable conditions feed will probably be lower this year, and practically all of the growers in this section will show a real profit for the year's operations. I farm grain and run about 1250 ewes on around 3500 acres. Paid trappers are working all the year round here against the coyote and are showing good results.

The number of ewes bred this year is about 10 per cent short of last year's. Ewe lambs are shipped into this section, and I estimate that there are 25 per cent more of them this year. White-faced crossbred yearling ewes have brought from \$9 to \$10 a head.

Yolo County Member

OREGON

Temperatures for the month averaged below normal, with comparatively

long periods of abnormally cold weather. Rains fell in western counties and snows in eastern, furnishing ample moisture for all sections. Livestock, ranges and pastures are in fair to good condition.

Andrews, Harney County

There is abundant feed on the winter ranges (November 27), due to an unusually moist season.

Eight dollars is the going price on fine-wooled yearling ewes and \$8.50 is being paid for whitefaced crossbreds. Not so many ewes were bred this fall, compared with a year ago, and not so many ewe lambs have been kept over.

Running expenses are about the same as in the past year or so, except that hay is a little cheaper, but on the whole I think all the wool growers around here will realize a fair profit this year.

There is no improvement in the coyote situation in this vicinity. Perhaps a bounty would be an inducement to trappers.

Warren McLean

WASHINGTON

Mild weather during the fore part, turned much colder during the last two weeks. Rains in the west, and snows in the east parts of the state have favored grains and forage needing moisture. Pastures have made some new growth in western counties. Livestock are mostly doing well, there being some on feed in eastern sections.

IDAHO

While there were a few brief spells of warm weather, the month was mostly abnormally cold. Rains and snows were frequent, and some of them moderately heavy, giving the state ample moisture. Yard feeding has become general, and livestock are mostly in good shape. Feed is plentiful.

Rupert, Minidoka County

Feed conditions on the winter range are fairly good at this time (November 22), although the feed is freezing down fast.

We are having less trouble with coyotes around here. The government

trappers are doing a good job, and the increased use of the airplane in hunting them accounts for much of their destruction.

There is a slight increase in the size of breeding bands this year, the number of ewes bred being about 5 per cent larger than last year's, and I think about 15 per cent more ewe lambs have been retained for flock replacements. Fine-wooled yearling ewes are selling at \$8 a head and whitefaced crossbreds at \$10.

Practically all the sheepmen of this district have had a good year, financially. Operating costs are up about 10 per cent over those of the past two years, though.

I own two acres of land per ewe; the land is valued at about \$50 an acre and taxed at 50 cents.

H. J. Meuleman

MONTANA

Most of the month was abnormally cold, but there were a few brief spells of warm, fine weather. Snows were rather frequent, and some of them fairly heavy, giving the state plenty of snow for the present. Livestock have continued to do well, and there is plenty of feed.

Bridger, Carbon County

Conditions here are normal for this time (November 24). Breeding bands are about the same size as in 1939, but a few more ewe lambs (5 per cent) have been kept by growers for breeding. Some deals have been made here in which whitefaced yearling ewes have been contracted for March delivery at about \$10 a head, with the wool on.

Coyotes still take a heavy toll in this country. I lost 88 lambs out of 1600 this year. General operating expenses are creeping up also, and I believe only half of the sheep outfits around here will show a good profit for the year.

I own about 4 acres of land per ewe, valued at \$2 and taxed at 25 cents an acre.

Joe Kuchinski

SOUTH DAKOTA

Seasonal temperatures prevailed, some days being mild, but many of

them were abnormally cold. Snows occurred in a few storms that covered the ground pretty generally, but it has not caused any great inconvenience to livestock interests. Grains need more moisture in western counties. Livestock grazing is generally open, and feed is plentiful.

Harding, Harding County

Prospects are good for winter range feed (November 15). This year has been a profitable one, I think, for about 90 per cent of the sheepmen. Running expenses have been at about the same level as in the previous years, and our losses from coyotes have been cut down. The improvement in the coyote situation has been brought about by government hunters, with sheepmen helping to finance their work.

Yearling ewes, both fine-wools and whitefaced crossbreds, are bringing from \$8 to \$8.50 per head.

I own about four acres of land per ewe, valued at \$1.50 and taxed at about 6 cents per acre.

Jay Cooper

WYOMING

A great deal of cold and especially windy weather occurred—cold for this time of year. Snows have been pretty frequent and some of them moderately heavy in places. There is plenty of snow for moisture on the desert range sections. Livestock showed a little shrinkage during the coldest weather, but generally they are in good shape.

South Pass City, Fremont County

The past summer was unusually warm and dry throughout the greater part of Wyoming, but a plentiful supply of moisture during the spring months gave the grass on the ranges a good start, and lambs were in fair condition for market and brought good prices. The warm dry summer resulted in short feed on the winter ranges in most parts of the state, which will probably necessitate a considerable increase in supplemental feeding of sheep during the coming winter. At present (December 2) range feed is below average.

No sales of yearling ewes have been

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reported recently, but the going price would probably be around \$8.50 for both fine-wooled and whitefaced cross-breeds. About the usual number of ewes are being bred, although not so many ewe lambs have been held back by growers for breeding.

While it is costing us around 5 per cent more to run our sheep now than a couple of years ago, practically all the growers of this section will mark up a good profit for 1940.

We own about two-thirds of an acre per ewe, valued at an average of \$4.15 per acre and taxed at about 10 cents an acre. To clarify these figures, I will say that of the 4050 acres of land owned by our outfit and used in connection with our livestock business, about 300 acres is irrigated farm and meadow land and about 500 acres irrigated pasture, which is valued at from \$5. to \$50 an acre for taxation purposes. The rest of our privately owned land is classified for taxation purposes as grazing land and is valued at \$1.50 per acre, making the average value of all of our privately owned land \$4.15 per acre.

In addition to this privately owned land we hold leases from individual owners on 3760 acres of grazing land, and we have leases from the state of Wyoming on 6560 acres. We also have a summer grazing permit for 2000 head of sheep on the Washakie National Forest. These land holdings entitle us, under the Taylor Grazing Act, to a commensurate right to the use of the public domain for the grazing of 8000 head of sheep, 200 head of cattle and 40 head of horses. Our cattle and most of our horses are kept in pastures and fed hay during the winter months, and we run only about 6000 head of sheep on the public domain during the winter.

Peter R. Sherlock

A Good Book

"An American Grazier Goes Abroad,"

By Marvin Klemme

IN a day when armies and navies, bombings and sinkings, make up much of the average day's reading, it is very refreshing to come upon a book that takes the reader behind the scenes to the constructive life of people in

other parts of the world, and tells of efforts to wrest a living from their particular piece of the earth's crust.

Such a volume is "An American Grazier Goes Abroad," in which Mr. Marvin Klemme records his observations and study of general agricultural and livestock conditions in a large number of foreign countries.

Years of work with the United States Forest Service and the Taylor Grazing Act Administration, which he left to start his trip around the world in December, 1938, have given Mr. Klemme the point of view of the grazier, and his reactions, expressed in a very readable style, to life abroad will be thoroughly appreciated by livestockmen, although wool growers may look for more detailed descriptions of the kinds of sheep found in the grazing areas and their management than are given.

The author makes no pretense at writing an academic treatise on grazing conditions. His book is really just a very enjoyable and intelligent report of a trip around the world as seen by

one whose chief interest is in grazing conditions. It takes the reader to Hawaii, New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines, Japan, China, Siberia and various European countries. It treats of queer customs and economic conditions in those lands. One learns that the average farm in Japan is less than two acres; that the Gobi Desert, like our own American desert, is, for the most part, just a grazing ground during the winter for livestock that go to the mountains in the summer; that most of the pastures that carry New Zealand's 30 million sheep have been created by burning the forest cover and sowing grass seed in the ashes and that through improved pasture management some of the lands carry sheep at the rate of seven head per acre for the entire year; that Siberia is as inhabitable as Canada and could support 30 million white people in comfort; that some of the largest and most efficiently managed cattle ranches in the world are located on the Hawaiian Islands; that in Scandinavia hay is hung over a line to dry; that most of the forest tracts in Europe are less than ten acres in size; and that the worst soil erosion in the world is found in China.

As an example of Mr. Klemme's treatment of social and economic conditions in other lands, this paragraph is quoted from the chapter on Australia:

These people are also confronted with a serious social problem. Far too many of them live in the cities. For a country as sparsely peopled as Australia to have only about a third of its total population earning their living from the soil is a serious problem. Much of this surplus city population, which is largely unemployed, were at one time "dry farmers" who couldn't make a go of it and gradually came flocking into cities. Most of these places are becoming "hotbeds" for all kinds of radical beliefs. One Sunday afternoon in the large public park of one of the principal cities, I counted sixteen public meetings going on at the same time. After listening briefly to several of them, I came to the conclusion that they were opposed to just about everything.

The National Wool Grower is glad to add "An American Grazier Goes Abroad" to its list of recommended books for sheepmen. Its cost is \$2.50; copies will be mailed, postpaid, upon receipt of that amount by the National Wool Growers Association Company.

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